REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,041.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ... ,, 2 8
Third do. ... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... ,, 0 2½ As. line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—
Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines ... ,, 0-8 As.
Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our re—dinary rates.
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steam-ship "AFRICA," 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Hearman, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th November 1874, at 4 p.m.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	14	Leaves Tuticorin	22
,, Rutnagherry	15	,, Colombo	23
,, Vingorla	15	,, Negapatam	26
,, Goa	16	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar	16	,, Madras	29
,, Mangalore	17	,, Musulipatam	30
,, Cannanore	18	,, Coconada ... Dec.	1
,, Tellicherry	18	,, Vizagapatam	2
,, Calicut	19	,, Bimlipatam	2
,, Beypore	19	,, Gopaulpore	3
,, Cochin	20	,, False Point	4
,, Allepy	20	Arrives at CALCUTTA	6

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1874, at 4 p.m.

November 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	2
,, Kurrachee	17	,, Mahomerah	2
,, Guadur	19	,, Fao	3
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	4
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Linga	9
,, Linga	23	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Bushire	26	,, Muscat	13
,, Fao	28	,, Guadur	15
,, Mahomerah	28	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 p.m.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th November 1874, at 4 p.m.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H P., Commander W. E. Hutchinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th November 1874, at 2 p.m., calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th November 1874, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., for undernoted Ports :—Hurney, Rutnaghiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 99, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Maneckchund Lakhmechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. TEVIOT, are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested TO TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective goods. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL AND CO., Agents.

Bombay, 9th November 1874.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per s.s. ENNERDALE.—The s.s. ENNERDALE, Captain Thomas, having arrived from Liverpool, under General Average, occasioned by stranding in the Red Sea, and Jettison of part of the Cargo, Consignees are requested to sign the Average Bond, and to pay a Deposit of Two per cent. on the value of their Goods on account of General Average expenses to the Undersigned who thereupon will grant Delivery Orders on the presentation of Bills of Lading.

Consignees are further requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their respective Goods. No Claims will be entertained after the Steamer's departure.

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES, For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION. Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

S.S. HINDOSTAN, 3,113 Tons, November 16th.
S.S. CATHAY, 2,982 ,, ,, 23rd to Southampton.
S.S. TEHERAN, 2,333 ,, 30th November.
S.S. MALWA, 2,933 ,, Dec. 7th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 17th Nov. 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. THIBET, (2,333 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 14th Nov. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY being the Mahomedan and Dewalee Holyday, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, the following :—

Sundries, consisting of spring dolls with key, white copper tea pots, drums, rolls of carpets, pieces of Brussel's carpets, butter pots, Abyssinian tops, pin cushions, glass and horn buttons, watch fancy keys, money purses, large and small alpacca umbrellas, with 12 ribs, 1 case of boots, 1 powerful camera, by Bland and Long, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, madapollums, jacconets, dhooties, &c.
2 Cases of Woollen Cloths.
1 Bale Twine.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1874.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 bales Turkey Red Yarn, No. 40 to 60.
10 ,, Grey Shirtings, 8 by 45.
8 ,, Grey Dhoties, 5 by 10 yards.
3 cases White Dhoties, 10 by 44.
5 ,, Prints, 24 yards.
4 ,, Coloured Jaconet Sarries, 6-10 yards.

AUCTION SALE of Fire Pumps, Old Iron, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Metal Mart, Byculla.
3 Second-hand Fire Pumps.
2 Ditto ditto in complete.
A quantity of old iron, broken earthenware, pipes, empty casks, galvanized rainwater pipes, fittings, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1874.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th November 1874, at 1 p m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. have been instructed, by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal store yard, near the Crawford Markets, a stock of unserviceable stores, consisting of pickaxes, powras, brass anchors, copper reflectors, old iron buckets, brushes, boxes, gas lamps, pipes, belting leather, tools, fish benches, babool-wood fellowes, buffers, scales, chains, cocoa oil, railway chairs, clamps, pump, rope, stone roller, carts, nails, iron plate, measurers, meters, valves, troughs, weights, single and double yokes, and sundry other miscellaneous articles.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1874.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

At 1 p.m.

The Property of an Officer.
A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, 14-2¼ trained to harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. E. Ashley, Esq., the same comprises, handsome star-cut and vine leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, Mappin's best plated ware, such as set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg-stands, ice pitcher, waiters, tea set, a set of best electro plated spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing handsome plated fish-eating knives and forks with ivory handles, a ditto containing dessert knives and forks with ditto, piano and chamber candlesticks, a set of best cutlery for 18 persons by Joseph Rodgers and Sons, bronze reading lamps, richly carved blackwood and English walnutwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 2 pieces for 12 persons, side board, handsome side tables with marble tops, whatnots with side drawers, elaborately carved folding screens, handsome English walnutwood drawing room table, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed sofas, circular and pier tables with marble tops, rich English Brussels Persian and Ahmedabad carpets, plated single and treble light hanging argand lamps, Lady's handsome English mahogany writing table, a first-class full toned rosewood semi-grand piano by "Broadwood and Sons," really good instruments made to order, English walnutwood piano stool, horned hatstand, veranda chairs, English slate, bagatelle table, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, a handsome China camphorwood large wardrobe, clothes presses, wine tables, China bathing tub, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a fine collection of choice plants, &c.

At 2 p.m.

A handsome Light Four-seated Open Carriage by Peters and Sons, nearly new.
A ditto English-built Hansom by Evan.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of T. B. Ferguson, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Government Gate Road, Parell, opposite Lowjee Castle.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of James Soden, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Brougham, a fast-trotting Australian Horse, &c., at No. 146, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of D. B. Coppel, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable & handsome household furniture, plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c, at Mazagon, behind the Sudder Court.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage and Horse, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing his residence. The same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner, dessert and breakfast sets, platedware, such as curry dishes, ice pitcher, tea urn, tea set, cruet, breakfast egg and liqueur frames, beer mug, butter pot, waiter table and chamber candlesticks, set of spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, cutlery, &c., "a magnificent set of blackwood drawing-room furniture," exquisitely carved and was ordered for the Paris Exhibition consisting of round tables, pair of conversation sofas, easy and drawing-room chairs, covered with real Morocco leather, handsomely carved blackwood pier tables, four-post bedstead, round, dining and camp tables, dining-room chairs, sideboard, round, sofa, writing and wine tables, predieu, easy, folding and rocking chairs, chiffonier, whatnot, tea poys, plated five light hanging argand and table lamps, carpets, pictures, flower vases, iron bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, reclining couches, towel horses, books, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated Glass and Porcelainware, a new Billiard Table, by Bennett, &c., at No. 68, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, a new billiard table, by Bennett, &c, the property of G. A. Kittredge, Esq., changing his Residence.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., at No. 161, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. A. V. Ward, Presidency Surgeon.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1874.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and procelain wares, English-built brougham, at the Mission House, opposite the Napier Foundry, New Foras Road, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, next the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Mission House, Byculla, the handsome Household Furniture of the Rev. George Ledgard, the same comprising plain and cut glass wares, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best electro-plated spoons and forks, dessert and fish knives and forks, curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and liquor frames, egg frame, tea and coffee services, dish covers, fruit stand, table candlesticks, Mappin's best steel, table cutlery, and handsomely carved blackwood, and other furniture-comprising dining, drawing room, sofa round, pier, card, side, dressing, washing, writing and camp tables, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, drawing room, easy, low, bedroom, arm and without arm, chairs, side board, whatnot, carpets and table covers, teapoys, hatstand, flower vases, chiffoniers, card tray on figure stand, bronze figures, table ornaments, iron four-post bedstead, clothes press, chest of drawers, engravings and oil paintings, hanging argand lustres, kerosine lamps, gown press, dressing glasses, bath dispense and cookroom furniture, &c.

At 2 p.m.

One light and strong English-built brougham.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable elegantly carved household furniture, Mappin's best cutlery and platedware, cut and straw stem glassware, best crockery from Daniell, Minton and Phillips, tea and coffee services of the celebrated Limogesware, handsome ornaments from the celebrated Potteries of Minton and the Whatcombe Company, pictures in oil and water colour, with some of the best chromos ever executed, a sweet-toned solid mahogany square Pianoforte by Schoenleber Kappler and Co., a large collection of choice plants and ferns, in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at No. 183, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 18th, and 19th days of November inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., precisely, each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 183, Malabar Hill, the whole of the valuable household furniture, &c., of Surgeon-General W. Thom, the same comprising cut and straw stem glassware, a very handsome green buff and gold dinner service by Daniell, white and gold fancy flower painted chocolate border dinner service, transparent China white gold and crimson breakfast service, very rich transparent China white and gold flower painted dessert service, very handsome richly gilt pale green dessert service, superior porcelain basket pattern dinner breakfast and dessert services, transparent China Greek key pattern breakfast service, handsome gold border breakfast service by Alfred B. Pearce, very superior limogesware, tea and coffee service, transparent China plain neat Bachelor tea services, very handsome porcelain large centre-piece on velvet covered rest, shell pattern fruit dishes, with figures, candelabra complete with 4 extra shades, Mappin's best electro-plated table spoons and forks, mother o'pearl and ivory handle dessert and fish knives and forks, hotwater curry dishes to form 8 separate dishes, richly chased beaded border large and small size oblong and round waiters, Elkington's open carved cruet pickle frames, beautifully chased egg frames, dish covers, table and piano candlestick, &c; handsome silver made open carved cruet frame, muffiniers, and marrow spoons, ivory handle best steel table cutlery by Mappin Brothers and B. B. Wells, and elegantly carved well seasoned blackwood furniture, viz. a telescope, dining table in 9 pieces for 20 persons, round dining table for 10 persons, carved round table with marble tops, revolving round tea-table, pier tables with marble tops, Ladies writing, side Camp dressing and washing tables, conversation, reclining and sofa couches, tete-a tete Ottoman, drawing room arm without arm and easy chairs, one, two, three and four light hanging argand lustres, side board, dumb waiter, teapoys, book and hat stand, iron four post bedstead, dressing glasses, towel horses, clothes presses, wardrobes, cheval glasses, Ladies' dressing table, revolving toilet glass on marble stand, a sweet toned solid mahogany square Pianoforte by Schoenleber Kappler and Co., Stuttgart music stands, pedestal, argand lamp by Saundy and Co., handsome chromolithographs and Photographs in gilt frames, oil and water colours, glass epergnes, real China flower jars, and card plates, Minton's table ornament and flower vases, toilet boxes, handsome vases from the Whatcombe Company, screens, bath dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils. A large collection of choice plants and ferns in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the kit is now on view.

N. B.—Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co beg to notify that the sale is bona fide, and that the kit is not sold to any dealer.

The plants, which are arranged in about 100 lots, will be sold in the morning of both days, sale commencing at 7 a. m.

SALE of Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, Boards and Scantlings.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Tank Bunder.

About 100 Tons Superior 2nd Class Moulmein Teak Squares, and at the Mazagon Bunder.

About 100 Tons Teak Board and Scantlings of various sizes, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Property, situate at Dhobie Talao, Third Marine Lane, without the Fort of Bombay.

Pursuant to the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 11th day of October 1870, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., are instructed by the Mortgagee to sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of November, instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, on account and at the risk of Mr. Maneckjee Pestonjee, the Mortgagor, the property hereunder described, viz :—

All that piece or parcel or land or ground, with the erection, building, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Dhobie Talao, Third Marine Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, on the north side of and fronting the Dhobie Talao Road, Third Marine Lane, containing by admeasurement eighty-one square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North by the Third Marine Lane, on the South by sweepers' passages, on the East by the property of Peerozbai Framjee, and on the West by the property of Daunbai Merwanjee, and which said piece of land or ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 727 and 1,594, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 147.

Further particulars may be made known on reference being made to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th November 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO Ex RAJPOOT are requested to PAY FREIGHT DUE AT ONCE, or Goods will be bonded, and all claims against Ship must be sent to Captain ANDREW, at the Office of Cursetjee Eduljee Dubash, on or before the 14th instant, as no claim will be admitted after the Ship sails.

J. R. ANDREW,
Commander Rajpoot.

Bombay, 10th November 1874.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.
Apply, stating amount of salary expected and forwarding copies of certificates of qualification to the Undersigned.

H. A. HOBSON, Captain,
Band Secretary, 22nd Regiment N. I.

Baroda, 9th November 1874.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s SPARKLING MOSELLE,
CASH PRICE ... Rs. 36 per doz. quarts.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.
CASH PRICE ... Rs. 6 per doz. qts.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.
BOTTLED BY T. B. HALL & CO, LIVERPOOL.
1,000 Dozen Quarts at ... Rs. 5 0 per Dozen.
500 do. Pints at ... ,, 3 6 do.

This Beer has only been lately landed in Bombay, and is the FIRST CONSIGNMENT of this YEAR'S BREW.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
GENERAL IMPORTERS AND AGENTS,
Rampart Row, adjoining Waverly Hotel.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1—5 Inch Transit Theodolite with stand complete by Elliot ... Rs. 300
1—12 Inch Dumpy Level, with silver ring compass and stand and staff complete, by Jones of London ... ,, 150
1—14 Feet Telescopic Levelling Staff, quite new ,, 35

These Instruments are the property of a CIVIL ENGINEER lately left for England, and are guaranteed to be in PERFECT WORKING ORDER.

Can be seen at any time on applying to

M. BRESLAUER & Co.,
General Importers and Agents,
Rampart Row, adjoining Waverly Hotel.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN and PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE
MURRAY and LANMAN'S CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE, OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN and KEMP,
NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY ALL PERFUMERS AND DRUGGISTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION
OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he saw, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED by the Advertiser, employment as Cashier, or otherwise good Accountant, and can give unexceptionable references, address, A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU. Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Tangye, 6 H.P., Horizontal Engine with about 40 feet Shafting, Pulleys, and Plummer Blocks, complete. Apply Messrs. FRASER and MILLER.

CLERK WANTED.—Salary Rs. 30. Apply on SATURDAY MORNING.

HAMILTON & Co., Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, in KHAMGAUM, a BUNGALOW near Cotton Mart and Presses, which was occupied by Messrs. Macnaughten & Co., for last two years. For terms write to F. J. KELAWALLA, Khamgaum.

LOST, on the 7th November, a bundle of Steamer Certificates, belonging to Hormusjee and Jamsetjee, Dubashes, from Borah Bazar St. to Apollo Bunder, by Heerjeebhoy Framjee. Whoever brings them to their Office, Victoria Building, will receive a Reward of R. 10.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The HORSE SHOW at KOONDLA, in the Bhownuggur State, is POSTPONED till January. Cattle Fair ditto.
Precise date will be notified shortly.

H. NUTT, Captain.

Bhownuggur, 6th November 1874.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCE STELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, if not previously disposed of by private bargain, at the Nicol Mill, Colaba, on THURSDAY, the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 13th November next, at 3 p.m. :—

One pair Horizontal High-pressure Engines, by Joseph Clayton, Preston, 25 inch Cylinders, 4 feet Stroke, Cornish Valves, 90 nominal Horse Power, equal to about 400 indicated Horse Power—in perfect working order.

3 Cylindrical double flued Boilers, 27 feet long, 7 feet diameter with mountings complete, by Joseph Clayton, Preston.

4 Stewart's Cotton Presses, 2 complete and 2 incomplete, with independent Engines and Pumps.

1 Capstan.
1 Stand
2 Bevil Wheels.
5 Cast Iron Tops of old Presses.
5 Ditto Beds ditto.
5 Followers ditto.
18 Wrought Iron Columns, ditto.
4 Cast Iron Rams, ditto.
Cast Iron old broken sundry articles.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers of the Nicol Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bombay, 15th October 1874.

JAMSEDJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER and GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

For detailed and full Description of Stock, see Wednesday's and Saturday's "Gazette."

SECOND CONSIGNMENT.—A few BARRELS of AUSTRALIAN POTATOES. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA!
SEASON 1874!!

Messrs. STIRLING & CULBARD,
TEA DEPOT,
UMRITSUR, PUNJAB,

OFFER to MERCHANTS, MESSES, HOTELS, and other LARGE CONSUMERS, KANGRA VALLEY TEA, on MOST FAVORABLE TERMS. They are Agents in Umritsur for the celebrated Byjnath, Baree, Mountsomerset, Monsimbul, and Burnbrae Plantations, and have on hand a LARGE STOCK of TEA from various other Gardens in the Valley.

WHOLESALE RATES ON APPLICATION.
1st October 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

TRUNKS, BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.
of the best London Manufacture.

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Japanned Canvas, Iron Ribs, fitted with strong Brass Locks, The Correct Height	27 30 33	22 0 24 0 27 0	25 0 27 0 31 0
Extra Quality—Best Japanned Canvas, edges Leather Bound, fitted with Strap Slides, and strong Brass Tumbler Lock. A most durable article	27 30 33 36	25 0 27 0 30 0 33 0	28 0 30 0 34 0 37 0
Stout Dull Canvas—Fitted with strong Iron Ribs, Strip Slides, and Brass Tumbler Lock, Edges Bound with Calf Leather. The strongest Trunk made	27 30 33 36	30 0 33 0 36 0 39 0	34 0 37 0 40 0 44 0
Trays fitting the above, for Linen, &c., can be obtained at	Each	3 0 3 8	3 8 4 0
Ladies Overland Trunks, Extra Stout Canvas, fitted with Tray, Dress Case, and Moveable Millinery Division	33 36	45 0 48 0	51 0 54 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, Fitting under Seat wide and Flat, Black Japanned Canvas Leather Bound, fitted with Brass Tumbler Lock, a useful article for occasional use	16 18 20 22	12 8 14 8 16 8 18 8	14 0 16 0 18 8 21 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, Wide and Flat Best Brown Leather, with Shirt Case strong Brass Lock, a very useful article	22 24	26 0 29 0	29 0 31 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, made Brown Tanned Canvas. *A Special Article for this country*, fitted as above, with pair of Outside straps for Coat or Rug. The Edges Bound with Calf Leather	20 22 24 26	24 0 28 0 31 0 34 0	27 0 32 0 34 0 38 0
LARGE Folding PORTMANTEAU of the above material, very suitable for a long sea or land Journey	27 30 33	38 0 41 0 45 0	43 0 46 0 51 0
Portmanteaux for Rail, best Black Dull Canvas, Extra Strong, fitted as above with Coat Straps, and Lever Lock	24 26	29 0 32 0	33 0 36 0
SOLID LEATHER PORMANTEAUX, Bound Edges Strong Brass Lock, Shirt Case, and Morocco Pocket for Papers	27 30	50 0 55 0	56 0 61 0
The Same Make, To fit under Rail Seat with fittings of the Best Description	24 26	40 0 45 0	45 0 51 0
TURNED EDGES, Copper Rivited. The Corners Clamped with Brass, finished with Strong Lever Lock. The Best Article Manufactured	30	85 0	95 0
Hat Compendiums best Japanned Canvas with moveable fittings for Helmet		22 0	25 0

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
Hat Cases. Best Brown Leather, Bucket shape Lined with scarlet Velvet, fitted with strong Brass Lock		12 0	14 0
The same shape, in Stout Tan Canvas, Waterproof		19 0	22 0
Travelling Portable Baths, made of strong Vulcanized Iron. Oak, painted Form a useful Travelling Trunk		30 0 34 0 41 0	34 0 38 0 46 0
Baskets, to fit the above, avoiding unpacking from		4 0	4 8
Air Tight Cases Suitable for Dress or Court Suits, uniform &c., to fit under Rail Seat, made of stout Block Tin	24 26	26 0 28 0	29 0 32 0
Large Size, suitable for Ladies, invaluable for Packing or Storing, fitted with Strong Locks Bolts, and Handles	28 31 33	35 0 40 0 45 0	40 0 45 0 51 0
The Gladstone or Expanding Bag, made of Best Black Hide Leather, possessing great Capacity, very Light fitted with Coat Straps and Patent Spring Lock	20 22 24	30 0 35 0 40 0	34 0 40 0 45 0
The Gladstone Bag, same make as above Stained Oxhide. The best Article made	22 24	40 0 45 0	45 0 51 0
Brief Bags. Best Black Hide, Lined throughout with Leather, Patent Spring Lock		15 8 17 8	17 8 19 8
Black Hide Hand Bags, Lined Brown Holland, fitted with Tumbler Lock		13 8 15 8	15 8 17 8
Dressing Bags—Black Hide Leather, very Compact. The fittings being in a Drawer at the Bottom, there is ample room above, for a change of Linen		45 0	51 0
Cash or Courier Bags—Made of Stout Tan Canvas, bound Leather, with Shoulder Strap Passing under bottom, for Extra Security		8 8 9 8 11 8	9 8 11 8 13 0
Morocco Leather, same make as above with outside pocket for papers, Lined throughout with Leather		6 12 7 12	7 12 8 12
Brown Ox Hide, Lined with Calf Leather the Fittings as above patent Spring Lock, recommended for Hard Wear		10 8 11 8	12 0 13 8
Soiled Linen Bags, made of Stout Canvas Iron Frame and Tumbler Lock		4 12 5 12	5 8 6 0
Money Belts, best Bridle Leather		3 8	4 0
The New Rug Strap, easy to carry, Secures the largest or smallest article		2 4	2 8
Extra Length Do. Do.		2 8	3 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES :

Gold Spectacles with Case	Rs. 30	Gold Eyeglasses	Rs. 35
Steel Spectacles with Case	,, 16	Steel Eyeglasses	,, 16

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

NOTICES.

WHAT TO GIVE AS WEDDING PRESENTS.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS OF CALCUTTA,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY invite attention to the following List of Useful and Ornamental Articles as being suitable and fashionable Wedding Presents :—

SILVER PLATE—A complete set for 12 persons of solid Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, fitted in Case Rs. 520. Silver Dessert Knives and Forks for twelve in Cases Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Breakfast Services consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, and Milk Jug, Rs. 400 to Rs. 850. Quaint Pattern, Silver Salt Cellars, such as Shells, Tubs, &c., Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 in sets of four. Muffineers, Owl and other curious Patterns, Rs. 40 to Rs. 75. Muffineers, Silver and Gold, of Cashmere Manufacture, Rs. 36 to Rs. 40. Silver Salvers 8 inches Rs. 65 to Rs. 120, 12 inches to 18 inches Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Silver Tea Trays with Handles Rs. 400 to Rs. 800. Silver Napkin Rings Rs. 28 to Rs. 30 per pair. Claret Jugs, Silver, Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. Engraved Glass Claret Jugs with Silver Mounts Rs. 65 to Rs. 120. Beer Mugs and Tankards Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Plain or Engraved Silver Tumblers Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. Silver Goblets Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. Silver Flower and Fruit Stands Rs. 300 to Rs. 600. Silver Inkstands Rs. 100 to Rs. 400. Butter Dishes Rs. 165 to Rs. 250. Silver Fish Carvers in cases Rs. 120 to Rs. 165. Silver Mounted "Lambeth" and "Terra Cotta" Mugs Rs. 32 to Rs. 70. Cashmere Silver Goods, viz. :—Claret Jug Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. Sur oys Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per pair. Goblets Rs. 90 to Rs. 150. Salvers Rs. 120. Mugs Rs. 100 to Rs. 135. Napkin Rings, &c., Rs. 28. Wedding Beakers, Silver and Parcel gilt in Cases Rs. 70 to Rs. 120 per pair. Silver Cigar Cases Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. Silver Mounted Leather Cigar Cases Rs. 30 to Rs. 80.

ORDERS ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Intending Purchasers residing in the other Presidencies, the Deccan, Scinde, Central Provinces, or any other part of India, will be supplied with Illustrated and Priced Catalogues, or, to meet special cases, with Drawings and Estimates, on application by letter. These orders will receive prompt attention, and in instances where the selection of articles is left to the discretion of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the interests of the purchasers will be scrupulously regarded.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROWLAND and CO.,
SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,
1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

NOTICES.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS certain persons publicly advertise themselves as the "APPOINTED AGENTS of Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS, PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS," the Undersigned are directed to state that such persons have not any authority to so advertise themselves, and further, that Messrs. J. BROADWOOD and SONS have no APPOINTED AGENTS in India or elsewhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,
The Bombay Musical Depot.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.

The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION

DUSART'S LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME PREPARATION.

The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.

They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.

They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of rickets.

LERAS' LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.

It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anomia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.

An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co. on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.

Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.

They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.

All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.

This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.

It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.

Agents :

BATHGATE & Co	Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co	Do.
BARRIE & Co	Madras
TREACHER & Co	Bombay.

Established 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern ... 5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ... 6s. 0d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

			s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	,, at	6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40	,, at	6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25	,, at	6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12	,, at	6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11	,, at	6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12	,, at	6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons				2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14	,, at	6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs				1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay ;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras ;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta ;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

NOTICES.

SASSOON BUNDER,
COLABA,

NOW Open for the Import and Export of Cotton and Wool.

LANDING OR SHIPPING CHARGE.
HALF ANNA PER BALE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
BOMBAY.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!

LESSEE AND MANAGER ... Mr. HARRY STANLEY.

FOR
LAST TWO NIGHTS.
FRIDAY, GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

THE GREAT DIORAMA.
OF THE
AMERICAN WAR!!!

Under the Patronage of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and their Excellencies

Sir Benjamin Pine	Governor of Natal
Sir Henry Barkly	Governor of the Cape Colony
R. Southey	Governor of Griqualand West
Lord Belmore	Governor of New South Wales
Viscount Canterbury	Governor of Victoria
Marquis of Normandy	Governor of Queensland
Sir George Ferguson Bowen	Governor of New Zealand
The Hon. Chas. Du Cane	Governor of Tasmania
Sir James Ferguson	Governor of Adelaide
Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon	Governor of Mauritius
Hon. W. H Gregory	Governor of Ceylon

His Honour the President of the Orange Free State, AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ... Rs. 3 0 | Pit ... As. 8
Stalls ... ,, 2 0 |
Family Tickets admitting Five to Dress Circle Rs. 10.
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE ... Mr. J. O'BRIEN.

Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.
To avoid the crush, secure your Seats in the Day.
N.B.—The Manager reserves the right of refusing Money at the Doors.
Doors open at 8-30, commencing at 9 o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10-30.

THE NORTH WESTERN HOTEL, LATE GREAT EASTERN BRANCH HOTEL, ALLAHABAD, is a FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, situated *within three minutes walk of the Railway Station* and *close to all the Public Offices, High Court, &c., &c.*

Every Care and attention is paid to the comfort and convenience of visitors.

The Table d'Hote is most carefully superintended, and the Wines, Beer, and Spirits are of the best and purest description.

WALTER NEWTON, Proprietor.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Hummum Street, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November 1874, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet, made up to the 30th September 1874.
2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 23rd OCTOBER to the 20th NOVEMBER (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

11, Hummum Street, Bombay, 22nd October 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Treacher's Building, on FRIDAY, the 13th November, at 3 p.m., for the following business :—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th September 1874.
2nd—To declare a Dividend.
3rd—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.
5th—To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 17th November 1874, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 3-45 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November, 1874, when it is intended to transact the following business, namely, to pass a Resolution for increasing the Capital of the Company by the issue of 250 New Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, and that the Sanction of the Company at such Meeting be given to the Directors for increasing such Capital accordingly. That holders of Original Shares shall be entitled to have one New Share for every four Original Shares held by them respectively (such New Share to be issued at par), provided such Original Shareholders avail and accept and take up their New Shares within the time, and in the manner to be prescribed by the said Directors. That the Directors shall be authorised to allot any New Shares not so accepted, and taken up as aforesaid, as and to whom they may in their discretion think fit, but so, nevertheless, that the same shall not be issued at a value below par, nor be offered for sale in the market. That a formal agreement between the Company and the Secretaries and Treasurers for a term of years should be made, and the Directors authorized to enter into the same on behalf of the Company.

The said Meeting will also be held for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution, namely, that Article 41 of the Company's Articles of Association be cancelled, and, in lieu thereof, the following be inserted :—

"Article 41. That any Shareholder not disqualified to vote, as hereafter provided, shall, for and in respect of every Share held by him, be entitled to give one vote on all questions, which may be submitted to any General or Extraordinary General Meeting."

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કુમપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November next, at 4 p.m., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held on the 22nd instant, viz. :—

1st.—That the Capital of this Company be further increased from Rs. 6,25,000 to Rs. 7,50,000 by the issue of 125 whole Shares of Rs. 1,000 each to be reserved for the Company.

2nd.—That the Directors be and are hereby authorized to dispose of the said 125 Shares in manner best suitable for the interest of the Company.

By Order of the Directors,
મુલજી જેઠાની કું.
i.e. MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd October 1874.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

For Life Assurance, in TWELVE Different Forms, on New, Sound and Popular Principles, AT MORE FAVOURABLE RATES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER COMPANY.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES ... Rs. 970-15-0 ONLY!

Board of Direction.
CUMROODEEN TYEBJEE, Esq., Solicitor.—Chairman.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Merchant.
PHEROZESHA M. MEHTA, Esq., M. A., Barrister-at-Law.
JEHANGEER RUSTOMJEE MODY, Esq., Merchant.

Bankers.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

Solicitor.
ARDESEER FRAMJEE, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

This Company confers on the Assured substantial Advantages with Economical Management, and is the *only* Company that *prohibits* amalgamation.

The Medical Advisers will receive Applicants, at their own Residences, daily, or in the Fort by Appointment.
E. R. BUTLER, Esq., M.D., Presidency and Marine Surgeon, Marine Lines, 3 to 5 p.m.
JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D., Fort George, (Acting).
RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE BADHURJEE, Esq., M.R.C.S., Cowasjee Patell Street, 2 to 5 p.m.
SHANTARAM VEETHUL, Esq., L.M., No. 662 Breach Candy Road, 2 to 5 p.m.

HEAD OFFICE :—BOMBAY.

The Directors beg to direct particular attention to their NEW and IMPORTANT FEATURES as explained in the Prospectus.

It is believed that so perfect a system of Assurance on life is not to be found in the arrangements of any other Company whatever.

Intending Assurers or Investors are invited to compare Rates and Features with those of any other Company.

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, Shares, and AGENCIES, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.
BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY, AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11TH NOVEMBER.
MARKET closed on account of Dewalee holiday.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value pah.	paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	91
22,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
19,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	745
20,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	625
5,251	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116xd
40,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. "Strathclyde" left Suez on the 9th instant, and may be looked for here by the 24th.

THE Italian Mail Steamer "India" Captain Dodero left Aden for Bombay, at 10 P. M. on the evening of the 10th.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain B. B. Caury, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Revd. Jose Peter Stann, and 96 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. CEYLON, 1,140 tons, Captain G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez (October 29th), with English Mail, and the cargo of 7 boxes specie, 4 cases Gold and Silver thread, 1 case artificial flowers, 61 cases leads, 1 case patent lead pensil, 389 packages cottons, 4 cases wise, 4 cases pianos, 6 cases saffron, 5 cases silk, 1 case gloves 8 case toys, 8 cases silkware, 48 cases instruments, 11 boxes bar silver, 56 packages Company's parcels, 42 bales twist, 2 cases leatherware, 9 bales cotton net and lace, 1 bale flannel, 7 bales woollen, 73 bales cottons and woollens, 7 cases umbrellas, stationery &c., 2 bales blankets, 5 bales cotton hosiery, 4 cases umbrellas and woollens, 9 bales quilts, 2 cases cottons and boots, 3 cases towels and boots, 3 cases haberdashery, 399 packages benjamin and gum, 105 packages incense, 4 packages gum, 15 packages almonds, 1 box pearls and specie, 2 boxes lamps, 55 packages ivory, 2 packages plants, and 6 packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Ceylon (s)	Hector	Suez, Oct 29.
	Dido (s)	Inchcostri	Trieste, Oct 15.
10	Pehlwan (s)	Coury	Carwar, Nov 6.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dido, to Trieste &c.
Steamer India, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer, Africa, to Coast & Calcutta.
Brig Keerata Roodrin, to Cochin & Colombo.
Steamer Teivot, to Aden, Jeddah & Hoodeeda.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
7 Scindia (s) ......John Gibb......London, (date not mentioned).
Sir J. Lawrence(s)...G. Baldwin ...Chandbally, Nov 6.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
7 Socotra(s)
Curlew (s)
Baghdad (s)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
6 Mecca (s) ...... Rangoon.
Patna (s) ...... Calcutta.
Viceroy (s) ...... London.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
6 Viceroy(s) ...... Calcutta.
7 Josephine (s) ...... Coconada.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April 7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Sept. 21 Edward Barrow, ship, Cartimer, from Cardiff.
24 Alice Vannard, ship, Gould, from Cardiff.
24 Parthia, ship, Allister, from Liverpool.
17 America, ss, Wetterlind, from Cardiff.
18 Rokeby, ss, Danby, from W Hartlepool.
21 Bauna Ventura, ss, Echevarria, from Manilla.
22 Memfi, ss, Viscovich, from Bombay.
23 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Calcutta.
23 India, ss, Fought, from Cardiff.
24 Colombo, ss, Bainbridge, from Calcutta.
24 Meikong, ss, Foache, from Marseilles.
24 Joseph Dodds, ss, Martin, from Singapore.
25 Kjobenhaven, ss, Torm, from Antwerp.
25 Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Maccalla.
26 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, from Bombay.
27 Amazone, ss, Paintel, from Shanghai.
27 Vulture H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Zanzibar.
28 Godavery, ss, Mortemord, from Mauritius.
31 Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
Novr. 1 Koina, ss, Morrison, from Bombay.
2 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
23 Edward Barrow ship, Cartimer, to Rangoon.
21 Alice Vannard ship, Gould, to Rangoon.
29 Parthia, ship, Allester, to Diamond Island.
26 America, ss, Wetterlind, to Galle.
23 Rokeby, ss, Danby, to Persian Gulf.
21 Bauna Ventura, ss, Echevarria, to Liverpool.
24 Memfi, ss, Viscovich, to Trieste.
24 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Suez.
31 India, ss, Fought, to Colombo.
24 Colombo, ss, Bainbridge, to London.
24 Meikong, ss, Foache, to China.
25 Joseph Dodds, ss, Martin, to London.
26 Kjobenhaven, ss, Torm, to Singapore.
26 Hydaspes, ss, Reynoldson, to Suez.
28 Amazone, ss, Paintel, to Marseilles.
Novr. 1 Koina, ss, Morrison, to Jeddah.
2 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Suez.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Maccalla.
Vulture H. M. G. Boat, Brooke, from Zanzibar.
Godavery, ss, Mortemord, from Mauritius.
Euphrates, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Muriel s, 62 bales wool, Soonderdass Mooljee; 250 cwts myraballams, Jetha Pursotum.
Parana s, 45 bales wool, Vulubdass Vundravundass; 110 cwts coir yarns, Soonderdass Mooljee; 85 bales hemp, Purmanund Purbhoodass; 104 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.
Timor s, 200 cwts coir yarn, Malsey Moorjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hindoostan s, 350 bales cotton, P and O Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hindoostan s, 100 bales cotton, P and O Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR J. C. BERKELEY, Madras Native Infantry, and Lieut. W. H. McCausland, Madras Staff Corps, are allowed to proceed to Europe, on Medical Certificate.

SURGEON MAJOR A. V. WARD, Presidency Surgeon, 1st district, is allowed leave of absence for four months, on Medical Certificate to remain in India.

CAPTAIN H. C. MORSE, Staff Corps, performed the duties of the Executive Commissariat office at Ahmedabad from 15th to 21st September last, in addition to his own during the absence of Captain Setan on special duty.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 10.

Fogo, Deputy Surgeon General, Army Med Dept, from leave from Neilgherries.
Hunt, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Belgaum.
Gibbon, Surg Major, Madras Army Med Dept, on leave, from Trichinopoli.
Macdonald, Lieut Col, Madras Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on leave, from Cannanore.
Lucas, Lieut and Adjt, 2nd Sind Horse, from Med Cert, from Poona.
Mennie, Surg Major, Staff Surgeon, Poona, on leave, from Poona
Hemans, Captain, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Matheran
Twiss, Lieut Col, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Matheran.
Rowcroft, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Bromlow, Brigadier General, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

HIGH COURT—12TH NOVEMBER.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

642 73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshaw Shapoorjee Kurranee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee S.—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurlaljee v Manoredass Goredhundas—Shapurji and Thackurdas.
85-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Govind Runsordjee alias Govind Gumbajee v Runsord Rughoonath and others—V. Hurrichund.
770-73—Jefferson and Payne—Khimjee Jairam v Jumnabai, widow—Shamrow.
814-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Socabai v Luxmiboi widow Fletcher and Smith.
214-72—Tyabji and Sayani—Thariabhoy Topun v Tarrachund Ramchunder—J. C. Cama
352-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Nowrojee Hasangjee and others—Shapurji and Thackurdas.
120-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sackeenaboo v Keekabhoy Abdool Alley—Fletcher and Smith.
66-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Khairaj Tejpal v Hurry Bhanjee and others—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
218-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanjee Dhunjeebhoy v Cursetjee Damjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
209-74—M. H. Khan Shereef a Beebee v Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and others.
298-73—P. Kavasjee Atmaram Moroba v Bhugwantrow Dinanath jee and others—Hearn and Cleveland.
799-73—Shamrao Pandoorung—Hormusjee Pestonjee A. v Kerbadjee Hormusjee B.—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

369-72—Hearn and Cleveland—Peter Ewart and others v Hussumbhoy Thavur.

LONG CAUSES.

235 74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Ghellabhoy Hemchund v Hurgopal Premsookdas—Shapurji and Thackurdas—Part heard.
428-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Munjee Khetsey v Murarjee Velljee—Chalk and Turner—S. C. Part heard.
241-74—Chalk and Turner—Morarjee Valljee and others v Munjee Khetsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
163-74—Prescot and Winter—Cullandas Madowjee v Hurjeewan Vassonjee—Fletcher and Smith.
164-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Parvatibai &c. v. Lallubhoy Vallubhoy and another—Fletcher and Smith.
172 74—Fletcher and Smith—Dossabhoy Hormusjee v Pestonjee Edulji—Gander—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
234-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Bai Jenee and others v Calianjee Moolji—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
436-73—Tyabji and Sayani—Junasker Bhawoo v Jamsetjee Nowrojee and another—Morojee.
130-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Andrew John Macdonald v Peerbhoy Damjee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani and Jefferson and Payne.
496 73—Manisty and Fletcher—Kanjee Megjee v Veerjee Mowjee and another—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
433-73—Fletcher—Cassiram Urjan v Khuda Dewat and others In Person.
239-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—F T Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn and Cleveland.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

JAMIESON—November 3rd, at Jhelum, the wife of Lieutenant C J Jamieson. 22nd P N I, of a daughter.
STEVENS—November 4th, at Cuttuck, the wife of J F Stevens, Esq, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WINTON—JAMIESON—November 7th, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Revd B T Atley, John J Winton, Esq., Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Mary, daughter of Captain Thomas Jamieson, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

DEATH.

STUART—November 1st, of typhoid fever, William Fairley Douglas, eldest son of the late William Carmalt Stuart, aged 13 years, 10 months and 20 days.
STOWELL—November 2nd, at Simla, Gilbert Edward, fourth son of Mr and Mrs. John Stowell—aged 10 years and 7 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1874.

THE public will observe with regret that no explanation apparently can be offered of the week's detention at Suez of the Brindisi mail of Oct. 16 beyond that which we have already given, that the P. and O. Company chose to keep the Ceylon waiting at Suez for the Southampton passengers. The grievances of the Brindisi passengers, who were hurried forward by train from Alexandria to Suez as soon as they had arrived at the former port, and were kept six days on board the Ceylon instead of being allowed to spend their time agreeably in Lower Egypt, are fully set forth in the letters which we publish this morning; and, as the breakdown of the Surat must have been known to the P. and O. Company's agent at Alexandria, there is no way of accounting for the want of consideration with which these passengers were treated except by supposing that the agent at Alexandria did not wish to have a crowd of discontented people knocking at his office door for a week, and so sent them on to Suez to get them out of his way. We have no desire, however, to advocate the case of individual passengers who can prosecute their own claims against the Company for a breach of contract which may fairly be considered inexcusable. What seems to us of far greater public importance is the audacious avowal now for the first time made by the Directors of the P. and O. Company, that they do not consider themselves bound to give India a weekly mail service by way of Brindisi, and that the Brindisi mails will only be brought on when the Southampton steamer does not break down on her way out to Suez. It is a curious circumstance, that the schedule to the new contract lately signed by Lord John Manners is so worded as to justify the opinion that the Southampton mail service is still the main line, and the Brindisi service only subordinate to and dependent upon it. The Routes are given in the following order:—

ROUTE No. 1.
ONCE A WEEK.
Through the Suez Canal.

From Southampton to Bombay, calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Suez, and Aden, and back from Bombay to Southampton, calling at Aden, Suez, Malta, and Gibraltar.

ROUTE No. 2.
ONCE A WEEK.

From Brindisi to Alexandria, and back again to Brindisi.

Although, therefore, in the body of the contract the Company binds itself to "convey the "mails from Brindisi to Bombay in 422 "hours," the letter of the schedule only refers to a service from Brindisi to Alexandria, auxiliary to the main service from Southampton to Bombay. The Directors, of course, must have known perfectly well what they were about when they drew up the schedule, the letter of which absolutely exempts them from the payment of any penalty for the detention in Egypt of the Brindisi mail, and we can readily understand why the English Treasury and Post Office sanctioned it. Their ignorance of India is so gross that it can be made the cover for the most flagitious jobs; and they can always plead that they have acted in obedience to "the will of the "English people," that is, to the chance vote of a majority of careless or interested members of Parliament. The result, at all events, is that we have at present no contract for a regular weekly mail service with England by way of Brindisi. It usually suits the convenience of the P. and O. Company to convey a mail by that route; but, if at any time it happens that a Southampton steamer breaks down in the passenger season, when nearly every berth in each outward-bound ship is engaged, and when it would inconvenience the Company to send on a steamer with only the Brindisi passengers on board, leaving the Southampton passengers of that week to be crowded into the next week's steamer, we may calculate on having the Brindisi mails kept back for the Southampton passengers. The Indian Government cannot, we imagine, overlook this cynical disregard for public convenience and public opinion; and it ought to seize the opportunity of asserting its own right to a voice in the direct management of the Indian mail service. All these contracts with subsidized companies want overhauling by people who understand how and at what rates the contracts ought to be worked; and, though the P. and O. Company incurs a good deal of hostile criticism because something is known of its affairs, we believe that the mysterious monopoly of the British India Company, which the Anglo-Indian press handles so delicately, is even more costly to this country.

WE observe that the Malabar Troop-ship brings out some dozen civil engineers, the first instalment from the New Civil Engineering College. The fact of these young gentlemen being accommodated in a troop-ship cannot fail to excite considerable comment amongst our military friends, who will most of them remember occasions when they would have only been glad too get a passage on any terms less exacting than those of the P. and O. Company. But, as if the Company did not get already sufficient support in the way of an immense subsidy, it is understood that Government will not supply officers or their families with passages except when they are on duty on any terms whatever, so as to force them to contribute to the support of the vast monopoly to the utmost of their poor means, whenever sickness or the inevitable deterioration of the body or mind in India necessitate a change to Europe. It may be that these young officers are entitled to their passage out; if so, they may be congratulated on a change of system which formerly threw the expense on the friends of the cadets who came out to fill the same positions these gentlemen are to occupy. By what ruling they have secured berths in the troop-ship we are not concerned to enquire; but, as affecting the well-being of our Indian Empire and the public service generally, it does not seem an inopportune time to ask whether the most is made of our Troop-ships.

We have now two distinct marine services, one principally in connection with the mails, the other in connection with the military. Both cost us vast sums of money. It is believed by many that the cost is out of all proportion to the service rendered. The subsidy to the P. and O. Co. practically excludes every possibility of open competition, and the consequence is that enormous rates are charged and very inferior speed is attained. Great hardship is endured by the majority of the Europeans and particularly the poorly paid military officers, many of whom have perhaps contributed in excess passage money, for themselves, wives or children, more than would have secured them a considerable addition to their wretched pensions, had they not been preyed upon equally by the Company and their friends managing the contracts in England, and by the Government. Then no wonder longing eyes are turned to the stately ships built expressly for the troop service lying idle half the year rotting in the harbour, with their gay captains starring it on shore on their six months' holiday, to say nothing of the transport staff and establishment consuming the bread of idleness in happy indifference to all work, except that of making out their own monthly pay abstracts. But, although endeavours have not been wanting in the highest quarters at various times to obtain passage for sick officers or their families, the orders regarding their exclusion are so peremptory, that they hitherto failed. It is very clear that between the two stools the officers come to the ground. Government for their own purposes started the troop-ships at a great expense, in opposition to a company to which they were at the same time paying a subsidy equal to a fifth of their entire capital. Government thus throw a great charge on the finances for both services. They fail to avail themselves of the monopoly that they support, because it is too costly, but force their wretched employes and the starving ryots to pay for their incapacity. Either the P. & O. Co. should be made to do the work for which they are supported, or the subsidy should be diverted to a State line of ships or a company which will agree to better terms. No half measure can be tolerated in these matters. There is ample time now to mature a proper scheme for the service before the contract with the P. & O. Co. has to be renewed, and there is no doubt that with proper forethought the whole thing can be easily managed. It is most unfair to the people of this country, that the concerns involving such vast interests should be dealt with in the dunderhead irresponsible fashion that has characterised so many of the acts of official cliques of late, and, while we have power to further the cause of justice, we do not intend matters of this sort to drop.

The quiet way in which these things are managed leads us naturally to enquire what are the local Governments about? Why does the Supreme Government make no sign? Here in India where we pay for the Viceroy, the Governors, Members of Council, and a host of highly intelligent and upright men who, one would think, should best be informed of all that relates to the internal economy of the empire, we find that they are silent on the most important questions. This cannot be right, though perhaps in accordance with the notions of etiquette entertained by canny Scotch Secretaries of State and priggish Under-Secretaries for whom alone India is considered to exist. The consequence is, the destiny of millions is committed to the keeping of the moneyed interest in England, exercised by a few influential individuals fortunate enough to secure the monopolies. That the power of gold acts as a great civiliser in new countries we can all agree; but that it carries with it the essence of rottenness and decay, unless accompanied by the christian virtues of justice and impartiality, is a fact that we are apt to keep less strongly in view. If some of our leaders of private enterprise would restrict their operations to the legitimate courses open to them for developing new trade, instead of trying to bind the old down to hopeless strangulation by securing a monopoly over it, we should see much steady progress which is now impossible. That the efforts of the moneyed interest to tax the labouring force of the country can be continued, without a total subversion of the order of things, is one of the problems which causes much anxiety to many in England. Legitimate private enterprise finds employment for the energies of the working population, and an increase in the number of workers may be looked for. Monopoly proceeds to tax the young generation and deprive it of benefits. Money actually takes away the benefits it gave when employed in private enterprise, when it afterwards is employed in bolstering up monopoly. In this we cannot but see the elements of a dissolution, that can only be averted by a strict sense of duty towards our fellow-men, which, while it guarantees to the rich the quiet possession of their own, prevents them from preying upon the poor by the indirect method of monopolies. For this reason we strongly advocate the resumption by the Governments, both of England and India, of the Railways, and in the same way the P. and O. monopoly should cease. It has been managed so as to exclude all private enterprise, and is a clear tax, and, taken in connection with the troop service, its maintenance is unjustifiable. It is well known that, if a service between Bombay and Brindisi were started, the P. and O. Company would find means to buy off the interlopers at a very small charge against their vast subsidy, and very little can be expected though much might be wished for from other Steam Navigation Companies on this account. But the thought arises, why should co-operation not be brought to bear in this matter? Would it not be possible for us to subsidise a monthly steamer of our own by a system of yearly subscription tickets entitling the holder to passages at reduced rates? It is very certain the advantages gained would repay the subscriptions, while the number of subscribers would probably enable a considerable monthly sum to be raised for the purpose.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

PRIVATE advices from home received by last mail inform us that the Roman Catholics are looking forward with some interest to certain changes which are likely to take place shortly in their episcopal circles. Bishop Ullathorne, who is 68 years of age, is growing very infirm, and it is believed that Monsignor Capel will be made a Bishop, and be appointed Bishop Ullathorne's coadjutor in the See of Birmingham. If this arrangement is carried out, a new principal for the Roman Catholic College at Kensington will have to be appointed, and it is said that that office will be conferred upon Monsignor Patterson, President of St. Edmund's College at Ware, and that the vacant principalship will be conferred upon a well-known Jesuit of the English province. The advancement of Monsignor Capel is a good illustration of how good fortune sometimes conspires with a certain amount of ability to help a man on in the world. The Monsignor is a clever man, but we daresay Disraeli's accidental mention of his true instead of fictitious name in "Lothair" did more to bring him into public notice than any of his own actions. Had he never made the acquaintance of the Marquis of Bute, we are afraid that Monsignor Capel would still have been struggling far down in the English ranks of deserving priests.

WE are glad to find the home papers supporting the protest of the Indian press, on behalf of the public, against Indian affairs being decided in England without anybody here having a voice in the matter, notwithstanding that it is the public of this country who may be chiefly affected. Referring to the recent hasty revision of the contract between the P. and O. Company and the Post office authorities, the *Home News* remarks that "it is a pity Lord John Manners did not think a little sooner of the injustice of a proceeding which he now politely regrets. That a contract so important to Indian interests should have been revised in this careless fashion, is indeed, as Mr. Hogg says, 'very much to be re-'gretted,' and his desire to 'prevent recurrence of the anomaly, and to secure at least an expression of the wishes of the community of India before changes made' in the Overland Mail Service, is worthy of all praise." We are not aware that Lord John Manners has yet "politely regretted" that he did not ask an opinion from the public of India about a matter which was certainly their business, and probably our contemporary has been misled by the impression which was at first current in Bombay that Lord John Manners had expressed the sentiments which were actually uttered by Mr. Hogg, the Director-General of Post Offices in India. However, we hope that the English Postmaster-General *thinks* regret, if he does not say so, and will, if ever fate puts the interests of India once more in his power, act with a little more consideration for the wishes of the Indian community than he showed upon the recent occasion. The *Home News* believes that a strong expression of Mr. Hogg's opinions might shame officials in England from committing in future discourtesies such as those complained of, but at the same time fears that the "habit of ignoring Indian opinion on such matters is too deeply rooted in this country to die out at once under the most vigorous attacks of an Anglo-Indian critic, however highly placed. As for the acceleration of the land-journey between Brindisi and London, the only condition on which it seems possible would forbid the experiment altogether. The rates of postage overland to India are already high enough to preclude any reform which might tend to their enhancement. What is more immediately wanted is a reduction of the time spent on the voyage from Suez to Bombay; and from that, however practicable, the revised contract seems to shut us out for some years to come".

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 16TH OCTOBER.

WHEN London awoke yesterday morning, its inhabitants were surprised to find that another prince had been born at Buckingham Palace. Not that such events have been of rare occurrence since the accession of the House of Hanover, but this particular incident had been looked for a fortnight later, and arrangements were being made for its coming off at Ashford in Kent, the Duke of Edinburgh's new country seat. The Empress of Russia, too, was to have been present, and has for some days past been slowly travelling across the Continent. On Tuesday, Her Imperial Majesty received telegrams which induced her to hurry onwards, but neither special trains nor special steamers enabled her to arrive in time; and, when she reached Buckingham Palace, her grandson was just five hours old. Though there is a hazy impression among us that we have quite plenty of royal princes and princesses, most people are glad that this little domestic business is over, for, since she took up her residence in England, the Duchess has become exceedingly popular. She seems to have no backwardness in showing herself, and is one of the most inveterate of concert and theatre goers in society. The aristocrats may have smiled at the quaintness of her wardrobe, but she is a great favourite with the people. Only so recently as Saturday night last she received a perfect ovation at the Haymarket theatre, where she had gone to see Mr. Sothern, who has turned up in town after a three years' absence. The audience were much amused to watch the childish heartiness with which she laughed at the foibles of Lord Dundreary, and they liked her all the better for it.

The Cabinet meetings are not to be resumed till the second week in November, and till then there will be little news in the shape of politics to be talked about. The recess speeches of the past few weeks have mostly been on the subject of education, and, amid the many crotchets which have been developed upon that subject, there is one point which has become more and more prominent: the necessity of compulsory education. Mr. Forster's bills have done much good. Go into whatever town you will, or into whatever quarter of London you like, and you will see new school buildings either completed or in the course of erection. Money has been lavishly spent with the same object, for the School Board machinery is not so economical as the denominational machinery; but the experience of the past year or two has shown that the one weak point in the Education Act is the absence of compulsory attendance. The bulk of the Conservative electors, and, I believe, also of members of Parliament hold the same view, and I should not therefore be surprised if Mr. Disraeli took this leaf out of the Liberal programme and added it to his own. But it is too soon to speculate upon the Government proposals for the next Session. During the past fortnight or three weeks there has been much activity observable in the Foreign Office. Lord Derby is supposed to be watching the complications which are threatening the Continent. He was strongly opposed to the Spanish recognition, and now that that recognition seems likely to jeopardise the relations between France and Spain, and to give Germany another advantage over her old enemy—(for it is that Prince of Darkness, Bismarck, who is credited with causing the Franco-Spanish difficulty)—now that clouds are gathering on the horizon, Lord Derby is very actively employed. It may be that he is only clearing off arrears of work, or it may be that he is endeavouring to construct a Foreign policy. Upon this point, there is a theory which I once saw hinted at in a German paper, and which I can confirm from sources of information in Berlin and Paris. In previous letters I have pointed out that there is an increasing conviction on the Continent, equally prevalent in Russia as in Germany, that sooner or later those two nations will measure swords. The hatred of each for the other is not one whit less than the hatred which prevailed between Teuton and Gaul six years ago. Both Germany and Russia are notoriously anxious to obtain the friendship of Great Britain, and on the part of Germany it amounts almost to a mania in official circles. Something has already transpired between the Berlin and the English cabinets upon the subject of Russian conquests in Asia, and, though I cannot say definitely what the correspondence amounts to, it is generally understood in quarters which are usually well informed that Germany is not disposed to watch the enlargement of the Russian Empire with indifference. It is likely enough that this view may be but temporary, to suit the requirements of the hour, or for obtaining the closest possible relations with England, but the temper of the German and the Russian people towards each other is becoming so irritable, that the view which I have just expressed looks very like becoming the public opinion of the German nation. This notion of the subject prevails, as I happen to know in the French foreign office, and the Russian Government must by this time be aware that they cannot count upon such German support or indifference to their Asian policy as favoured their plans three years ago.

The *World* news-paper has contributed to the chief sensation of the week. On Monday, its principal proprietor and contributor, Mr. H. Labouchere, summoned a broker named Abbott before the Lord Mayor for having assaulted him, the assault—a very feeble childish business—having been provoked by an attack which Mr Labouchere had made in the columns of the *World* upon Mr. Abbott's commercial morality. The Lord Mayor bound Mr. Abbott over to keep the peace, and advised both him and Mr. Labouchere to "wash their dirty linen at home." Two days afterwards, the *World* returned to the attack, exposed Mr. Abbott's confessions of swindling in an Irish Milk Company, as reported in a Court of law, and challenged Mr. Abbott to sue for libel. Yesterday there was a tremendous sensation on the Stock Exchange, when it was announced that Mr. Abbott was a defaulter. It turned out, as the *World* had alleged, that he had been "bulling" one of the telegraph stocks, and had overshot his mark to the extent of £20,000 or more. The *World* drove Sampson from the *Times*; it has now driven a swindler from the Stock Exchange, and, though it is having an enormous sale, nobody likes it.

West end society has been deeply interested in a grand wedding. The bride's father, Mr. Cunliffe Brooks, M. P., may not be unknown to many of your readers, for he is a Lancashire banker, and Sam Brooks, who made the fortune of the house, was one of the Lancashire commercial worthies of the past generation. The bridegroom was a son of the Marquis of Exeter, so that this is the second coronet which Mr. Cunliffe Brooks' wealth has won for his family. Another daughter, it will be remembered, is married to the Marquis of Huntley. The wedding was a gorgeous business. The knot was tied by a Bishop; diamonds seemed as plentiful as beads, half the aristocracy in London honoured the proceedings with their presence, and a royal duke—true it was only Teck—patronised the wedding breakfast. Mr. Cunliffe Brooks ought to be a happy man; he has certainly done a deal for the peerage. Another subject which has also concerned the upper ten, and the grade beneath them, has been the ejection from one of the West-end clubs of a gentleman, well known as a novelist, for gaming. The offence was committed some months ago, and I may have already referred to it. A member, when half tipsy, fell into the clutches of some fellow members; a non-player who was standing by protested against the fleecing of a drunken co-partner, and, after an unseemly row, play was resumed in a private room. Before morning the victim had lost about £4,000. The matter was referred to the committee, and afterwards to arbitration, and within the past few days the result has been made known as I have just described. The chief offender and the club are so well known that the subject has provoked much comment. Another piece of scandal contributes to the gossip of the hour. The husband of a well known opera singer,—younger, but almost as popular as Titiens,—is about to proceed for a separation from his wife on the ground of her intimacy with a Colonel in one of the Household regiments, a musical amateur and habitué of green-rooms.

The friends of Captain Dawson Damer, M.P.—the same gentleman who, in a state of mental abstraction and much liquor, was observed last Session to examine the Prime Minister's despatch box, as it lay on the table of the House,—have placed the gallant member in a *maison de santé*. For the credit of Parliament, such a course was becoming highly desirable.

An exploring expedition is being formed, and will start this autumn, for completing Captain Sprye's Survey to the Chinese frontier—Rangoon to Kian Hung.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 16TH OCTOBER.

THE Duke of Cambridge has not been favoured with Queen's weather during his late Autumnal inspections. The exception was at Browndown last week, which was really a brilliant and well managed affair, and which culminated in a splendid luncheon at the barracks at Forton, the quarters of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Colonel Clavell, the Senior Commandant, was on leave; but he was most ably represented on the occasion by Colonel and second Commandant P. H. Fellowes. The Duke of Cambridge was accompanied by his staff, and the Admiral of the Port, and all the Commanding officers of the Regiments in the garrison were invited to meet his Royal Highness, who seemed not only delighted with the entertainment, but with all who were gathered around him; but if he had foreseen what was in store for him on the morrow, I think that his spirits would have been a little dampened, I allude to the "ducking" he got on the following day at Aldershott; but I will not anticipate events. Most graciously did the Commander-in-Chief take his leave of his gallant hosts, the Marines,—he was pleased to express himself as highly pleased not only with the soldierly appearance of the men, but with the excellent manner in which they had carried out that portion of the manœuvres which had been entrusted to them in the morning—he was full of bland praises, which, as his hearers knew, being well deserved, were put down as being thoroughly sincere. By eleven o'clock next day, the Field Marshal reached the Camp at Aldershott. The rain came down in torrents, and sad was the appearance of the cortège as it wended its way to the Head Quarters' hut. The Duke was attended by General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B. Adjutant General, Lieutenant General Sir Charles Ellice, K.C.B., the Quarter Master General; Colonel Middleton, C B., Deputy Adjutant General of Artillery; and Colonel Fraser, V.C.,C.B., Aide-de-Camp. Draggled was the plumage, bespattered with mud were the boots, and soaking with wet were the military cloaks of the brave Cavaliers, who, intent on duty, seemed to disregard the fury of the elements. A couple of hours were expended in the transaction of business with the various heads of departments, and then once more was the order given to mount as the weather became a little more propitious. The troops turned out. The Artillery and the Cavalry proceeded to the Long valley, and the companies of the Royal Engineers, with the whole of the Infantry, to the Queen's Parade North Camp. At two o'clock the batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, the Cavalry Brigade, and the Field Batteries formed up in line of columns in the valley, facing east, the Royal Horse Artillery being on the right, the field Batteries on the left, and the Cavalry Regiments in the centre. Major General Sir Thomas MacMahon (a son of that fine specimen of an Irish Gentleman who once commanded in Bombay) was in command in the temporary absence of General Sir James Hope Grant, G. C. B., who is taking his annual leave of absence just now. The evolutions were of the most meagre description. There was a brief inspection, the usual march past, and all was over. The Duke consumed about five minutes in addressing the commanding officers, and then took the first train to London, glad enough, no doubt, to be once more under the roof of Gloucester House, notoriously one of the most comfortable and solidly built houses in London.

Another Regiment has fallen to the gift of the Commander-in-Chief, by the death at Bath of General Eden, C. B. who so far back as the year 1808 was taken prisoner by a French privateer while returning from Bengal, where he had been on duty. His career was not a brilliant one, as may be gathered from the fact, that at the time of his decease he was only a C.B.; but, nevertheless, it was one of a plodding useful character. He entered the army in 1807, and fifty three years afterwards he was appointed Colonel of the 34th Regiment, a post which he enjoyed until his departure from this life. I knew him slightly, sufficient for me to say that he was a pattern soldier and gentleman of the olden times. He will be much missed in Bath *coteries* where good living and good behaviour go hand in hand. General Eden was, as the date I have just given shows, sixty-seven years in the service, and was constantly employed both at home and abroad for more than half a century. He had, therefore, although an "Eden," well earned his General's pay and a Colonel's emoluments.

Lieutenant General Sir Horatio Shirley, K.C.B., has been transferred from the Colonelcy of the 61st Regiment to be Colonel of the 88th (The Connaught Rangers) vice General Johnstone, deceased, and Lieutenant General Sir T. Montagu Steele, K.C.B., has been nominated to the Colonelcy of the 61st Regiment, vice Shirley transferred to the 88th.

Your readers generally will, I am sure, be sorry to hear, that the gallant "soldier sailor" Sir John Glover is still suffering from the effects of African fever, but, to use his own expression, if let alone, he will "weather" his foe. He is still on the Continent, and by last accounts he was no worse than he had been for some time past.

One of the most deserving officers who took part in the operations on the Gold coast is admittedly Captain Sir Francis W. Festing, K.C.M.G., C.B., of the Royal Marine Artillery. This officer was among the first who landed at Cape Coast Castle, and was one of the last who, after all was over, returned to England. He fought at Elmina where he kept a whole host of Ashantees in check with a handful of men. He was wounded in the engagement where young Wilmot, of the Royal Artillery, was killed, and where he so bravely distinguished himself by carrying from the field the body of his young and gallant companion. Great exertions have been made by Sir Eardley Wilmot, M. P., the father of the dead boy (he was but a lad) and others to obtain for Sir Francis the Victoria Cross, but up to this time in vain. The authorities, doubtless, being of opinion that with a breast covered with medals, both British and foreign, and with the rank of a colonel in the Army, he has been sufficiently rewarded. I will say nothing more than that the coveted order in question has been bestowed upon individuals for less meritorious acts than the one which has distinguished this officer. My chief reason for making allusion to Sir Francis, is to correct a very stupid blunder into which the daily papers have fallen. They have announced that Sir Francis Festing is about to return from leave and assume the command of the Royal Marine Artillery at Portsmouth. No doubt his wellwishers, who are very numerous, would gladly see him occupy so high a post, but they exhibit great ignorance of the service. The present Commandant of the Marine Artillery is Colonel Williams, who is not likely to be removed until he attains the rank of Major General, which event may not occur for some months; then, before we come to Sir Francis, we have one Colonel, three Lieutenant-Colonels and six Captains all senior to him. The error has arisen from the fact that Sir Francis will shortly return to Head-Quarters and take command of the 14th Company; very different from taking command of the whole force.

The Committee (of which Major General Herbert is chairman) on Captain F. P. Warren's system of cookery, and on the value of his meat biscuit, as a military food, is still sitting at Aldershott, and it is believed that the result of the enquiry will be that a handsome sum will be named as the fitting reward for one who has done so much to benefit the soldier as has this ingenious officer.

As a proof of the correctness of my statement that the Duke of Cambridge was quite satisfied with all he saw on Southsea Common, I may say, that a general order has been issued by direction of His Royal Highness to the effect that his high approbation is due to all the officers and men who appeared before him on his recent inspection, and he wished that the words which he addressed to all the mounted officers should be repeated, viz: "that he had no fault to find."

I stated some time since that the general issue of the Martini-Henry rifle would shortly take place to all the Troops, and, in confirmation of this, I can now state that the following general orders have been issued by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief:—"It having been decided to issue Martini-Henry rifles to the infantry at home, officers commanding regiments are directed to forward at once, to the local controllers, demands for the arms required for their respective corps, on the receipt of which they will return into store the arms now in their possession. The ordinary bayonet will be issued, except to serjeants, and all ranks in the 60th Rifles and Rifle Brigade, who will be supplied with sword bayonets. Instructions for fitting the valise equipment have been approved, and will be issued immediately. Commanding officers are held responsible that these instructions are adhered to."

The death of Lieutenant General Robert St. John, late of the Bombay Army, has been announced at the age of seventy one years. The deceased had reached a fair term of life, but he has been distanced by General Arbuckle of the Royal Artillery, who has just succumbed at the advanced age of 84.

The promotions in the Royal Artillery have of late been few and far between, but this casualty will give a general rise up the list. In order to facilitate advancement in the Royal Marine Corps, it has been proposed, that all officers on arriving at the age of sixty years and having attained the rank of Major-General shall retire, and that all Lieutenant Generals and Generals shall also retire when they have completed their sixty-fifth year. This scheme has been laid before the Lords of the Amiralty, and it is generally believed, that, owing to the complete stagnation of promotion in the Corps, it or something equally good will be adopted. The plan has been in existence for a few years in the Royal Navy, and in a short time will be found to work advantageously to the service. We must have a succession of officers, and, without for an instant wishing to wound the *amour propre* of any deserving old officers, I am an advocate for bringing forward young men, and not waiting until they are effete before placing them in such a position that at the fitting time they can take a high command. The Great Napoleon fought and gained all his important victories, when he was between twenty-five and forty years of age. I once heard an admitted judge of mankind say, that if as a rule, a man did not make his mark in the world by the time he was thirty-five, he never would. I will not attempt to say that he was either right or wrong, but your readers will be able to draw their own inferences from their past experience.

The Duke of Cambridge is this day inspecting the Troops at Woolwich, and whether owing to any spite which the clerk of the weather may have towards His Royal Highness, or whether to the concussion in the air caused by the discharge of guns, the rain may have fallen, I know not, but this I can say that a wetter or more disagreeable day than this 16th of October 1874 could not well have been produced. A report has been spread that the A. Brigade of the Royal Artillery will not leave India until the season 1876-1877, but I have no reason to doubt that the original intentions will not be carried out, and that it will embark for England in the season 1875-1876.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 16TH OCTOBER.

I OBSERVE a very interesting dissertation in a Liverpool circular on the cotton trade of Europe and the United States, the point dwelt upon being the extent to which enlarged growth in America has been followed by equally increased consumption in Europe. Hitherto, it states, it is a remarkable fact that there have never been three large crops of cotton raised in America in succession, and so far as present developments go, this year, it is thought, will prove the rule. If the next report of the United States Agricultural Bureau confirms that for August, it will materially alter the views of many who still express a belief in a crop of 4,000,000 bales or over. The most important question, then, to consider at the present moment, looking to the possibility of a decreased yield in America this year, is, what has become of the 8,100,000 bales of cotton supposed to have been produced in the United States the past two seasons, and has it, in addition to the supply from other sources, created a surplus over and above the powers of consumption? A few months ago, it was supposed that the supply had exceeded the consumption, but later developments have proved the reverse. The result of a careful computation of the actual supply to, and consumption of cotton in, Europe in the last two years, shows that, of the 8,100,000 bales produced by the United States, Europe has received about 5,500,000 bales, the remaining 2,600,000 being retained for home consumption. For the year ending September last, the import of cotton into Europe was as follows: 2,816,000 bales American, 1,475,000 East Indian, and 1,266,000 of other kinds, making a total of 5,559,000 bales, to which add the stock on October 1st, 1873, 1,267,000 bales, and we have a total of 6,824,000 bales for the supply of the year. From this deduct the stock on 30th September last, 1,270,000 bales, and we have as actual deliveries to spinners in Europe 5,554,000 bales, divided as follows: 2,750,000 bales American, 1,595,000 East Indian, and 1,209,000 other kinds, or an average weekly delivery of 106,800 bales. The spinners are supposed to have held in all 362,000 bales on the 1st October 1873, so that, adding the above deliveries, we have 5,916,000 as the supply taken and held by spinners in the year. The estimated consumption of the same year is 5,698,000 bales made up as follows: 2,858,000 American; 1,582,000 East Indian; and 1,258,000 of other kinds. This leaves as their stock on hand at the 1st of this month 218,000 bales against 362,000 bales at the corresponding date in 1873. Europe, in fact, in the past two years has received 5,468,000 bales of American cotton, 2,753,000 of East Indian, and 2,620,000 bales of other kinds, or a total 10,841,000 bales, and yet the visible stock on the 1st of this month was only 1,270,000 bales against 1,520,000 bales at the same date in 1872, while what is termed the invisible stock—that held by spinners—is only 218,000 bales against 362,000 bales. These somewhat astounding figures, I quote from the *Liverpool Daily Post*—show that although Europe has received in the past two years 10,841,000 bales of cotton, such has been the consuming power, that not only has it all disappeared but nearly 400,000 bales more; the stocks in Europe, visible and invisible, being exactly 393,000 bales, in fact, less now than they were at the same date in 1872. I have not given the details for the year 1872-3, ending 30th September, but only 1873-4, the balances of the first being carried down. They appear, however, to be reasonably correct, though it must be borne in mind that they proceed from the high priced cotton interest. As part of the same calculation, I extract the following table showing the consumption of cotton in bales in Great Britain and the rest of Europe, and the United States, with the average price of middling American in Liverpool each year for the past seven years.

Consumption Europe and America.

Average price Midg American.	Great Britain.	Rest of Europe.	United States.	Grand Total.
1868 ... 11¼	2,860,000	1,950,000	882,000	5,692,000
1869 ... 11½	2,653,000	2,028,000	1,016,800	5,697,800
1870 ... 9 15-16	2,756,000	1,668,000	921,950	5,346,950
1871 ... 8 9-16	2,990,000	2,000,000	1,134,900	6,124,900
1872 ... 10 9-16	3,328,000	2,318,000	1,066,330	6,712,330
1873 ... 9	3,250,000	2,235,000	1,213,000	6,698,000
1874 ... 8¼	3,321,000	2,377,000	1,313,000	7,011,000

This gradual development of consumption, culminating in a total of 7,011,000 bales during the past year in Europe and the United States, point to a rapidly extending consuming power, if not in England, yet certainly in the United States and on the Continent, and indicates that an American crop of 4,250,000 bales has now become a necessity, even with the increased supplies which have been received in Europe from other sources lately. Further, it follows that, if the spindles now at work in Europe have been sufficient not only to consume the enormous supply of the past two years, but to exceed it by almost 400,000 bales, thus causing a reduction of stocks to that extent, any injury to crops likely to curtail the supply from America, India, Egypt, and Brazil, all necessary, must be expected to cause a considerable advance in prices of the raw material, now averaging as low as in any year since 1862. This, I must repeat, is an essentially Liverpool view, but I do not think it at all unreasonable, for the development of the cotton industry on the Continent, Russia, in particular, has lately been prodigious, and is generally lost sight of in the Manchester estimates.

With respect to consumption in America, I have from a totally different source the following particulars. The consumption in the past year has been nearly equal to that of the preceding, and this has involved an over-production, with goods in many cases unsaleable and a fall in prices averaging about 10 per cent. since January last. At the same time little, if any, fall has occurred in the cost of the raw material, the principal item in the manufacture. The number of spindles in the Northern States is 9,415,000 against 8,350,000 at the beginning of last year, which accounts for the movement to reduce production mentioned in my last. According to the best calculations, the consumption of cotton by the northern mills during the year ending August 31st, 1874—almost the exact period covered by the effects of the panic—compares as follows with the four years preceding: 1873-4,—1,222,600 bales; 1872-3—1,251,000 bales; 1871-2 1,137,000 bales; 1870-1—1,019,000 bales; 1869 70, 930,000 bales.

The great Labouchere-Abbott *fracas* mentioned in my last has now been arranged before the Lord Mayor, who heard the details on Monday. I feel bound to say that Mr. Labouchere came off best, partly through his own cleverness, which is considerable, and partly through the injudicious blunders of his opponent's friends who put about an absurdly exaggerated statement, by which Abbott was made to appear a perfect hero, whereas, if Labouchere is to be believed, he behaved like a fool. Mr. Labouchere, of course, represented the whole transaction in the way most favourable to himself, and, as Abbott was not examined, we have only heard one side, but sufficient is known to show that Abbott neither knocked down his antagonist nor horsewhipped him; nor ever in fact went beyond a ridiculous feint of striking him, although taunted by Labouchere who offered him his stick. The cross-examination of Labouchere, however, brought out the fact that he had entered into a speculation in Anglo-American Telegraph stock based on the possible success of the rival cable, and although he denied that this was a "bear" transaction, inasmuch as it was not "account to account" but for twelve months, the admission showed that he had a personal interest in driving down the price of that stock, which was all that Abbott maintained. If Labouchere was, as he himself maintained, not a speculator, he was at least, as the Lord Mayor put it, a "calculator." The end of it was that Abbott was bound over in his own recognisances in £500 to keep the peace towards the much injured and most innocent Labouchere, who further avenges himself by an article in this week's *World* on "Broker Abbott," and by another entitled "Writers versus Rowdies." When I say that Labouchere has written the articles, I assume it on the strength of his own statement when under cross-examination that he had written the previous articles on this cable controversy. The whole business is of so contemptible a kind that it does not merit the space I have given to it, save in so far as it is a matter of public interest that journalism of the sort inaugurated by the *World* should be discountenanced as much as possible. Edmund Yates went into the witness box on Monday and admitted that he was part proprietor of the *World*. Now a man of Yates' ability could hardly be part proprietor without being something more, and therefore I shall call him editor. Indeed, Labouchere stated that Yates had asked him to write the articles complained of. But Yates is so seasoned a literary hack that he must have known a new feature in the shape of a high priced weekly journal could not succeed without opening up a new field. There were various courses open, and he has chosen the one which soonest brings notoriety of a certain kind, in preference to the slower and on the whole safer plan of commanding public notice by legitimate literary ability and enterprise. Attacks on persons rather than principles, piquant and malignant insinuation rather than manly argument and appeal, will always here secure readers for a while. Hundreds of stock brokers, for instance, will this week have bought copies of the *World*, and to a struggling journal this is a great matter. But there is invariably a Nemesis in these cases, and whether it comes in the shape of actions for libel, which [illegible] paper by damages, or in the shape of public indifference after a while to high spiced scandal, is of little consequence. Public sentiment here is in the long run quite sound enough to pass a righteous verdict on all such journalism.

Some months ago I mentioned a resolution taken by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce to investigate the system of speculation on the Stock Exchange, with the view of checking the evils to which it gave rise among clerks, tradesmen, and others. The committee appointed has now given in its report, and in it they say that they can find no remedy except in legislative interference. They therefore recommend that the co-operation of other Chambers of Commerce be sought, that the subject may be enquired into by a Royal Commission. The committee also blamed the directors of the Stock Exchange for declining to take any part in the enquiry. This report was adopted, and I assume will lead to some action. But it will end in nothing, and for an obvious reason. Time bargains are not peculiar to the Stock Exchange, and if those establishments were all shut up to-morrow speculation would continue unchecked, taking perhaps a still more dangerous direction. Even the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce seems to have a dim perception of that fact, for one member Mr. John Matheson "thought it invidious to enquire into the operations of the Stock Exchange alone, and that the investigations should embrace other spheres of industry. The practice of selling what a person had not, and what he believed he might never be called on to deliver, was common throughout the business of the country, and did not prevail alone on the Stock Exchange." This representative of common sense in the city of St. Mungo, did not, I presume, stand alone in his view, and it will be found, if the enquiry is carried any further, that the strictly commercial speculative practices are in many points so nearly akin to those of the Stock Exchange that, if the pot reproaches the kettle for being black, the latter will be able to use the *tu quoque* argument with considerable effect.

THE P. AND O.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has hitherto escaped your notice that the Surat was closely followed by the Thibet, an extra steamer. It may well be asked why the Bombay passengers and Southampton mails ex Surat were not kept at Suez until the arrival of the Thibet, which would have brought them to Bombay only two days later, and so the delay of 5 days to the Brindisi mail would have been obviated. It is to be hoped that the Post Master General will rigorously enforce [illegible] the detention of the Ceylon was unnecessary, and almost fruitless. Had the telegraph been put into requisition, it must have been known at Suez that the Surat could not arrive for four or five days, and it must have been known that the Thibet was very close behind her. I hope that the passengers from Brindisi by the Ceylon will take steps against the company to recover damages for their delay. Recent judgments in England would seem to apply to their case, as it is clear that "every effort" was *not* made to get them to Bombay by the contract time. The case would have been entirely different, had the Surat been coming through the Canal to *Bombay picking up the Brindisi mail and passengers at Suez.* It is to be hoped that some "black book" will be kept for the register of such failures as that of the Kashgar and Surat. As I lose two mails in replying to my letters I may sign myself,

A MOFUSSIL SUFFERER.

SCALES OF CHARGES FOR BOAT HIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The gentleman who is so anxious about the public welfare in the matter of boats would do better to turn his attention and pen to other subjects. He must be a new-comer to this "tight little island," or one who has hitherto walked about it blind. The practice of hanging up a scale of charges is as old as the hills, but one that results in the least possible good. Firstly, because in this, as in all other concerns, there is more or less of a free trade, and it is generally admitted that as little interference in this as possible brings about the maximum of good. If *Pro Bono Publico* were to take a walk down to any of the wharfs some morning, he would find all classes of natives bargaining before stepping into canoes or dingies; moreover, he would discover that the boatwallahs take native passengers at astonishingly low rates, much below those fixed by the Commissioner of Police—the result of these competitions. Europeans, as a general rule, jump into a boat without bargaining, and it seldom happens after the trip that there is quarrelling about—what's to pay. Boards hung up at the different wharfs are, practically, a waste of wood, paint and labour. Secondly, there is always a policeman or constable on duty at the landing places, a reference to whom would settle the point much more satisfactorily than the figures on a board, which become obliterated a month after being set up.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" ON ENGLISHMEN IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is not likely that the *Times of India* would publish this letter, I send it to you and hope you will give it insertion in your columns.

Not only myself, but I feel sure every one that has any regard for truth, who read the stupid nonsense published in to-day's *Times of India*, under the heading "Extracts from an Indian Diary," must have been disgusted that a newspaper pretending to be an English paper and bearing an English name should have allowed such a libel upon the character of Englishmen in India to appear in it.

I do not for a moment believe it was written as it purports to be by an Englishman.

I hope there is not one of us in India who would write such lies and call it a truthful account of up-country life with which he was familiar.

What possible good can it do, for the *Times of India* to tell its readers that a Collector begins his day by drinking half a dozen bottles of Bass—then two or three brandy pawnies—afterwards a bottle or two of beer and a brandy pawnie with his Secretary, and going on through the rest of the day drinking beer and brandy pawnies—smoking, whipping niggers, &c—I leave for the *Times of India* to explain to its readers.

Of course Europeans know that these lies are intended to pass for wit, but the natives do not know [illegible] and I can only suppose that the *Times of India* [illegible] to degrade us in the eyes of the natives by allowing such trash to appear in its columns.

If a paper were to publish defamatory matter of this kind concerning an individual, its Editor might be lead up in the Police Court for it. I think it is a great pity that our laws allow a wholesale attack like this upon the English generally in India to be made with impunity.

Government ought to look to this matter and pass an Act to remedy the defect in the law. I enclose my card.

11th October. AN ENGLISHMAN.

*** The slanderer thus brought to book by our correspondent will no doubt say that his "self-respect," which never forbids him to father falsehood, forbids him to reply to "the vulgar abuse" of persons who expose them.—ED. B. G.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE RESIDENT AT BARODA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 11TH NOVEMBER.

The Resident has been nearly poisoned. Suspected persons in custody.

[FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 11TH NOVEMBER.

On Monday morning last a very serious attempt was made to poison the Resident.

A strict enquiry is proceeding.

THE SUPPOSED NANA SAHIB.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

CALCUTTA, 11TH NOVEMBER.

The supposed Nana will be tried, and, even if acquitted, is not likely to be allowed to go at large.

CAWNPORE, 11TH NOVEMBER.

I interviewed the Parsee witness yesterday on the station platform. He appeared to be perfectly dazed. He asserted that he had not been confronted with the Nana, and said he had not been examined.

I subsequently discovered that the witness had been confronted with the prisoner in the cells, when the witness denied positively the identity of the prisoner with Nana Sahib, or that he was the man whom he had served.

The Parsee has been relegated to Bombay in charge of the B[illegible]ce.

SHERE ALI AND YAKOOB KHAN.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LAHORE, 11TH NOVEMBER.

Indian Public Opinion's advices from Cabul confirm the report of Sirdar Yakoob Khan consenting to meet his father at Cabul, where he was expected to arrive last week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 11TH NOVEMBER.

Lords Penzance and Hampton, Majors-General Johnson, Herbert, and Foster, and Messrs. Welby and Bouverie have been Gazetted Royal Commissioners for a Court of Enquiry to ascertain the best means of ensuring rapidity of promotion and of making adequate provision for promotion throughout the army, and also to ascertain in what way the relations of officers of British forces to officers of the Indian Staff Corps may be so adjusted as to do justice to each.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, 10TH NOVEMBER.

Republican candidates have been elected for the Departments of Drôme and Nord; a Bonapartist candidate has been returned for Oise.

The Carlists have resumed the bombardment of Irun, which the arrival of Republican forces had caused them temporarily to abandon.

LONDON, 10TH NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, but unchanged, Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5 1/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but unchanged.

7 lbs. Shirtings.................... 7s.
8½ lbs. do. .... 8s. 3d.
40's Mule Twist.................... 1s.
3 per cent. Consols, for account...... 93¼.
5 do. French Rente, 1872...... 98¼.
Bar Silver 58
Arrivals—Jane Law.
Departures for Bombay via Suez Canal—King Arthur.

A COMPANY of H. M.'s 62nd Regiment, stationed at Dum-Dum, has received orders to proceed to Hazaribaugh.

A DECREE in the *Peking Gazette* of the 11th of September re-instates Prince Kung and his son in their former rank and hereditary honours. The degradation only lasted for twenty-four hours.

WE learn from a passenger by the P. and O. s.s. Ceylon, that Captain Nott, R. N. of H. M. Troop-ship Malabar died at Ismaila, and that the cause of death was inflammation of the lungs. Captain Edward Kelly R. N. who has succeeded to the command, was an officer on half-pay who was resident at Aden.

MESSRS C. Connell & Co., Scotston, Glasgow, have launched an iron sailing ship of 1600 tons, named the Charlotte Croom. The vessel is the property of Messrs Brown & Co., Glasgow, and is a sister ship to the Isabel Croom, launched by the same firm a few years ago. It is intended to place the new ship on the Clyde and Bombay line.

A HOME paper mentioned a circumstance the other day which delighted the hearts of military men, who were informed that Government contemplated an addition to the pay of officers. A well-informed correspondent, however, assures us that no such steps will be taken, and this he says in order that hopeful officers in India may not suffer a grevious disappointment hereafter.

THE *Madras Mail* informs us that Messrs. Elwin, Anderson, and Going of the Madras Railway, and Col. Shaw Stewart, Consulting Engineer for Railways, left Madras on Thursday morning by train for the N. W. Line, for the purpose of making an attempt to restore communication across the Pennair Bridge. If this is effected, it is hoped that trains will soon run over the N. W. Line as usual.

WE read that the Sherishtadar of Mr. Levien's Court at Rungpur, has been found guilty by Mr. Glazier, the Magistrate, of taking bribes in order to use his influence with the Judge in his decisions in two cases, and been sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment with hard labour. The secret of the Government decision in Mr. Levien's case has not as yet been allowed to be known.

THE master of the French barque Ville de Marseilles, who picked up part of the crew of the steamer Mary Grant, which foundered, some little time since, at the Sandheads, has, a Calcutta paper hears, received a letter from the French Consul at Calcutta, conveying to him the thanks of the Government for the kindness and humanity shown by him towards the rescued crew of that unfortunate vessel.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived yesterday by the P. and O. s.s. Ceylon, was Brigadier General Sir Charles Brownlow, K.C.B., *Aide de Camp* to Her Majesty, who returns to his command of the Rawul Pindee Brigade from six months leave on Medical certificate. There were also four gentlemen belonging to the Astronomical staff of the Italian Government who, bringing with them the necessary instruments, have come out for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus: their destination is Calcutta.

IT will be remembered that a short time ago, many of the railway servants on the trunk lines in India, formed themselves into an association which they intended to be either an offensive or defensive weapon in their dealings with the Railway Companies. We are now informed that they have resolved to go a step further in meeting the cares of the world, for they have determined to start a paper at Jubbulpore devoted chiefly to railway interests. The paper will come into bloom at the beginning of next year.

THE Americans have now got over their earnestness in discussing the Beecher-Tilton Scandal, and have so far cooled down upon the subject as to be able to make jokes upon it. The following appears to be the latest:—"Papa, do you think Beech—"—"Hush, Johnnie."—"But, papa, don't you think Beech—"—"Didn't you hear me tell you to stop your noise, sir? I won't have you talking about these things. Go in and get your face washed." And Johnnie, with tears in his eyes, wants to know why papa won't tell him whether beech-nuts are ripe.

FROM a letter from Port Blair in the *Madras Standard*, we learn that "an Andamanese vocabulary is being prepared by Mr. J. N. Homfray, one of the Extra Assistant Superintendents, consisting of English, Hindoostance, and Andamanese terms, interspersed with colloquial passages. Nearly 5,000 words and phrases have been finished. Mr. Homfray is the only officer who possesses a thorough knowledge of the language. He has been connected with the settlement for the last twelve years, and holds a very responsible charge on Viper Island."

"VANITY FAIR:"—The Prince of the Asturias is to finish his military studies at Woolwich, where he will doubtless envy the Prince Imperial, who has a moderate fortune and a fair chance of escape from the boredom of a modern throne. For Isabella's son there is no hope: it is only a question as to when the dreary period of his reign is to commence. Don Carlos, as a Yankee would put it, is eternally fixed in the north, and the Republic is going out with a very bad smell. Even Castelar has turned Conservative. An acquaintance reproached him the other day with his change of opinions. Castelar replied, "Formerly I had only seen great people in power; since then I have seen little people."

"VANITY FAIR:"—I have been glancing at the Shah's Diary, which, if not apocryphal, is a little disappointing. Still his definition of the Tory party as "the party which thinks contrary to the Vighs" is comprehensive and tolerably correct. Her Majesty, he thought, did not look more than forty years of age. This remark is a well-deserved compliment to the Queen, though candour forces one to own that its value is somewhat impaired coming from the mouth of a Persian. There is a scale of feminine ages among the popular sayings of the Shah's country which runs somewhat thus:—From ten to twenty, a repose to the eye of beholders; from twenty to thirty, still fair and full of flesh; from thirty to forty, a mother of many boys and girls; from forty to fifty, an old woman of the deceitful; from fifty to sixty, slay her with a knife; from sixty to seventy, the curse of Allah upon them, one and all!

THE *Pioneer* thinks that India would present a field for investigation as to the *laches* of shipowners, and suggests that Mr. Plimsoll should make a tour of the country for the purpose. Our contemporary instances a vessel condemned some time ago by the port surveyors, and supposed to be destined for conversion into firewood, that is actually being loaded by her fearless owner with coal, and is on the point of putting to sea. It is also said that the *Evening Star*—most of whose crew of thirty five men, with the passengers on board, were lost in the late cyclone—had been rejected by the surveyors for Lloyd's and for local underwriters. We do not know, our contemporary observes, what amount of truth there may be in these reports; but so many representations of the kind have been made of late, that it seems high time for the Bengal Government to extend to shipping in general a portion of that tender concern which it manifests in the case of coolie emigrant vessels.

OF sixteen or eighteen birds that escaped from the western aviary at the Zoological Gardens in London, in consequence of the damage done to the glass, by the explosion on the Regent's Canal, nearly half have been recaptured. A Baltimore oriole came back to the aviary of its own accord; a beautiful bronze-winged pigeon was brought in from the park; a white-winged whydah bird was caught close at hand; and a young male starling, hatched in the Society's gardens this year, probably owes its life to the vigilance of the Oakley-square gardener. The bird, a purple-headed glossy starling of West Africa, was observed in the enclosure, and fed, and, but for the over much zeal of sundry boys, might have been secured there and then. Dusk overtaking him, the gardener was compelled to leave the wanderer to his fate, but he was eventually taken in a trap by one of the Zoological Gardens keepers. Among the still missing birds are two scarce weavers, two long-tailed bird of paradise, whydahs, and two cut-throat finches, besides a green dove from Japan. Some of these, it is to be feared, must fall victims to the late wet, ungenial weather, and the loss of their accustomed care. Among the many providential circumstances to be recorded in connection with this terrific explosion so near the "Zoo," is the fact, that the immense squares of glass in front of the reptile cages escaped fracture. There are now not far short of a hundred snakes, with, perhaps, fifty other reptiles, including saurians, batrachians, etc. Imagine the melee of escaped carnivora! What a spectacle to greet the eyes of Mr. Holland, their keeper, on his arrival! Friday is their feeding day, too; the reptiles, one and all, were ready for their weekly repast. The three huge pythons from West Africa, approaching twenty feet in length, and a foot and a half in circumference, and cannibals by nature, would have made short work of their lesser brethren; while the crocodiles have would snapped up the small fry by the dozen, and the venomous snakes would have dealt deadly havoc with their poison-fangs. Eight of the latter kind are among the present inhabitants of the gardens, viz. two rattlesnakes, a puff adder, a nose-horned viper, and three Americam water vipers, all deadly; besides a young puff adder in the nursery, and an English adder, scarcely to be enumerated among the dangerous ones. The last remaining cobra, and a fine rattlesnake, died lately. We daresay India could spare a cobra or two for England, but we suppose there is some inconvenience in taking them home. Coddling a cobra in cold latitudes, in order that its health may not be dangerously affected by the absence of the tropical heat in which it delights, may be a humane operation, but is certainly one requiring great tact and delicacy.

THE Indian correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on Sept. 14, says:—A good deal of criticism has been attracted by some of the recent utterances in Parliament on Indian affairs. Lord George Hamilton in his budget statement developed what may be called a guarantee fund against famine. It appears that the Indian taxpayer is to be burdened with providing "a margin" for this purpose. This margin means the first step towards an Indian poor law. The *Pall Mall Gazette* pointed this out at the time, and seemed in a sort of way to approve of it. The press here takes a distinctly different view. The indigenous organization for the relief of the rural poor has its roots deep in the religious sentiment of the people, and acts in a fairly adequate manner. It would be impossible for any permanent State organization of relief to act with equal adequacy in a country governed by a handful of foreigners, without enormous waste of the public revenues and widespread demoralization of the people. The poor laws are essentially an English institution, and imply a state of society inherently different from that which obtains in India. To instance only one point. They presuppose restraints upon marriage and checks upon the population, unknown here. Apart from any promptings of prudence among the English peasantry, the English landlord has for two centuries done his best to prevent his parish being pauperized by improvident couples and their offspring. The difficulty of acquiring a settlement has also acted as a check upon the growth of the indigent classes. In India not only is there a total absence of any social or prudential restraints, but marriage forms a necessary religious rite to which every Hindoo has to submit as soon as he attains an age at which he can become a father. A poor-law in such a state of society simply means the pauperization and degradation of the people. Nor has the pill been in any way gilded before it was administered. You speak of the undertaking as "imposed on the Indian Government by English opinion." Lord George Hamilton replied to any objections based on political philosophy by the remark that "he would simply say that the duty was imposed on the Indian Government by the unanimous wish of the English people." It is felt here that such principles would place the Indian revenues and the Indian taxpayer at the mercy of those least acquainted with the real requirements of the country. The Indian revenues are raised with sufficient difficulty, and bear quite hard enough on the Indian taxpayer at present; but if they are to be at the disposal of those who do not pay them, and who live among a totally distinct state of things on the other side of the globe, a bitter time is in store for the people here. Such a principle would not have been uttered in Parliament with regard to any other great colony or dependency of the British Crown.

THE Italian papers give particulars of the capture of Monsignor Theodoli, one of the Pope's Chamberlains, by brigands. He was staying at the Monastery of Trisulti, and, after the custom of Roman prelates, was taking a walk after dinner in a wood, through which a road had recently been constructed, when five men, apparently mountaineers, approached. Neither Monsignor Theodoli nor the two monks and servant who accompanied him, had any suspicion of their design until the men came up to them, when one of them said, "Your Eminence, come with us immediately, and do not speak a word." The monks trembled, and the prelate turned pale, perceiving at once what was their intention. Resistance would have been useless, and he followed the brigands. His servant begged them to desist, but one of them, holding a pistol towards him, ordered him to follow his master, and told the monks to let the Pope know that their prisoner's ransom would be 50,000 lire. The brigands and their captive then marched off, and the monks returned to the Monastery, where they had not the courage to give the alarm, though the Monastery contained more than 50 monks and laymen. A peasant shortly afterwards presented himself who had been arrested by the brigands, for the purpose of making him their messenger. Monsignor Theodoli had told him to inform his friends that 50,000 lire was the price of his release, and one of the brigands added that they must have notes of small value as there might be a difficulty in changing others, and that if the prelate's friends made any alarm he would be murdered. The monks resolved on sending word to the family, and on otherwise observing strict secrecy. The family, although rich, had not the amount by them, but they hastily collected 10,000 lire, informing nobody of what had happened lest the prelate's life should be imperilled. The peasant took that sum accordingly to the brigands, but they said it was not enough, and that unless the remainder was forthcoming they would kill their prisoner. Twenty-five thousand lire were then sent, but by this time the authorities at Frosinone and Velletri had heard of the affair, and troops were despatched in pursuit of the brigands. The latter, however, could not be discovered, and the prisoner was released on the whole sum being paid. The chief of the brigands, Verrelli by name, has, however, since been arrested, and some curious information is given of his treatment of his prisoner. The price demanded for the prelate's ransom was, as is known, 50,000 francs, but the chief of the brigands was careful to explain, for his captive's information, that the band demanded for themselves only 40,000 francs, the extra 10,000 francs being needed for the special reward of the man who planned the capture, and who could not therefore fairly be treated on a level with those who only carried it out. When the ransom had been duly paid, and Monsignor Theodoli was about to depart, the chief, approaching with a contrite look, expressed his sorrow for the pain he had caused the prelate, and humbly asked his pardon, adding, "Pray permit me to kiss your hand." Monsignor Theodoli, half convinced of the brigand's sincerity, stretched out his hand. But on one finger there was a costly ring, which the brigand delicately removed and transferred to his pocket, while, with the profoundest respect, he impressed a kiss upon the prelate's hand. It is also stated that a short time before Monsignor Theodoli's capture the same brigand met him in the road, and having conversed with him and found that he really was Monsignor Theodoli he departed, wishing him a pleasant sojourn in the country.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 16TH OCTOBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Ceylon, Commander G. N. Hector, arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English mails of the 16th October on board. She left Suez on the 29th ult. at 6 A. M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.

Mrs Barton	Mr J Ogilvie
Miss Moore	Mr L Woodruffe
Mr and Mrs Taylor	Mr H Berger
Mr an Mrs Abbott	Mr D Blyth
Mr and Mrs Cornwall	Mr F L Pietre
Miss Woodside	Mr and M s Macrae
Miss Fasson	Mr T C Allen
Mrs Richey, 2 infants, and ayah	Mr J Hammick
Mrs Newnham	Mr Keiser
Surgn Major Moore	Mr Sharpe
Mr Finckle	Mr Furnivall
Mr Eisenlohn	Miss Gage
Mr A Grant	Mr and Mrs Wood
Dr and Mrs Atkins	Lieutenant Gracey
Mr Turner	Mr and Mrs Evans
Mr Volkart	Colonel Haines
Mr Kuhn	Mr J Jaulin
Mr Miller	Colonel Laughton
Mr Nicholson	Colonel and Mrs Applegard
Mr J L Ives	Mr B Moore
Miss Schwarz	Mr J Wheeler
Mr J Berry	Captain Graham
Mrs Anley	Mr W H Fitze
Mr Fuchs	Mr A W Lawder
Colonel A Browne	Dr J Anderson
Mr J Griffiths	Miss Pritchard
Professor Facchini	Mr and Mrs Champion
Professor Abetti	Mr and Mrs Grant
Professor Dorna	Mr T C Carr
Mr C Morse	Mr A Bru
Mr A Cognato	Colonel Horace Browne
Mr and Mrs Henslowe	Mr E Harris.
Mr Tween	

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr and Mrs Johnstone	Mr T Readett
Mr J W Bull	Mr Testro
Major Roweraft	Mr J Goldsworthy
General Sir C Brownlow	Mrs Kelsall
Mr and Mrs O'Leary and child	Mr J M Reid
Miss Bennett and European female servant	Mrs Harrison
Mr H D LaTouche	Mr D Mitchell
Lieutenant C Hope	Mr T Twisdale
Lieutenant C James	Mr Pearce
Sub-Lieutenant Stone	Mrs Priest and infant
Lieutenant Watson	Mrs Richardson, child, and infant
Sub-Lieutenant Jones	Mr C V McCarthy
Sub-Lieutenant Hamilton	Mr Atkinson
Mrs S Barnes	Mr D Wise.
Sub-Lieutenant Rose	

FROM SUEZ—Mr B Brennig.

FROM ADEN.

Mr C Howard — 17 Natives.

During the passage from Aden the Ceylon experienced light north-easterly winds and fine weather.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, October 16.)

COUNT ARNIM's arrest is still the prevailing topic in Germany. His friends have made great efforts to obtain his release, but without avail. The Emperor William will return to Berlin on October 20, and the next day will pay a visit to the Court of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Monsignor Theodoli, one of the Pope's Chamberlains, has been captured by brigands near Rome. His friends had to pay a ransom of 50,000 francs in order to obtain his release.

The news from the seat of war in Spain is contradictory and conflicting. The alleged attempt to assassinate Don Carlos is not yet confirmed; but there appears to be great dissatisfaction amongst the Carlists, and desertions on a large scale to the Republican ranks are spoken of.

Sir Hercules Robinson has annexed the Fiji Islands to the British Empire, and has hoisted the British flag.

From America we hear that President Grant has no desire to be put in nomination for the third time. The Rev. Mr. Beecher has been well received by his congregation at his usual services, and intends, it is said, to bring an action against Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton for libel.

Advices from Alabama announce that affairs in that State are becoming serious. A white League has been organised and armed, and political murders occur daily.

News from Guatemala informs us that the Government have made full reparation for the late assault on Mr. Consul Magee by Commander Gonzales. The British flag has been saluted with due honours, and the sum of £10,000 has been paid to Mr. Magee.

The Duchess of Edinburgh gave birth to a prince on Oct. 15. Her royal highness and infant are both doing well. The Empress of Russia arrived in London on the same day, on a visit to her royal daughter.

Her Majesty, together with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, are in the enjoyment of good health at Balmoral.

The Prince of Wales is in Paris, but will return to London next week.

A fatal collision has occurred in the Channel, by which the ship Kingsbridge, bound for Sydney, has been run down by another vessel, named the Candahar, bound for Melbourne. Eleven lives are reported to have been lost from the first-named vessel which sank in three minutes after the collision.

The directors of the Bank of England have raised the rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

The inquiry into the stranding of the Gordon Castle, screw-steamer, from China, has resulted in the master's certificate being suspended for twelve months.

Kinnaird Castle, the seat of the Earl of Southesk, Forfarshire, has narrowly escaped destruction by fire.

It is generally stated that the position of Grand Master of the Freemasons in Ireland, vacant by the decease of the Duke of Leinster, will be offered to the Duke of Abercorn, the Lord-Lieutenant.

The ladies of Dublin are initiating a movement to suppress the sale of intoxicating liquors in that city. Mr. Robert Leslie has been appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for Kerry.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—The Duke of Leinster; the Hon. F. S. Jerningham; Lord Forester; Major Harman, of H.M.'s Body Guard; Lieut.-Gen. R. St. John, Bo. Inf.; F. Berkbeck, Esq., Bo. C.S.; W. H. Hughes, Esq., late M. P.; Lieut.-Gen B. H. Vaughan Arbuckle, R.A.; Capt. J. Taylor, R.N.; Col. Houstoun, late 4th Lt. Dragoons; W. Lambert, Esq., J.P. for Middlesex.

THE DETENTION OF THE BRINDISI MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to enclose copy of a letter sent from Suez to the Chairman of the Directors of the P. and O. Company and to the *Times* by the passengers per Ceylon which arrived here today, for such use as you may deem fit to make of the same. You will observe that that letter was dated 27th October whilst the Surat was in the Canal and hourly expected at Suez, but owing to mismanagement the Surat did not arrive until Thusday morning having been delayed in the Canal. The mails were, however, sent on board the Ceylon by means of a Tug on Wednesday evening the 28th, before 6 o'clock, but not the passengers; who did not arrive until five the next morning. If the Ceylon was detained 6 days at Suez for the mails only, what was the reason that the vessel did not start for 12 hours after the mails had been put on board? And here I would observe that the Ceylon is an old vessel and quite unsuited for the Indian climate, and would be condemned by any competent authority. Besides, she was not in a fit state to leave Suez on such a voyage as had been arranged for her. Her engines and machinery wanted looking to; in fact, she required a thorough overhauling. As a substantial proof of this I may mention that the s.s. ElDorado, one of the Wilson Line, which left Suez several hours after us, passed us in the Red Sea at a speed which was perfectly astonishing as compared with our own, and this against a head wind and heavy sea. The arrangements for cooking on board were decidedly bad, as the smells of cooking all day on deck and in the cabins were simply sickening, and the wines were of a wretched quality. The table was not nearly so well supplied as it should have been; this was no doubt in part owing to the six days' delay at Suez, and the too great number of passengers. At the same time I must say that the Purser and Stewards did all they could for us. We had 120 passengers on board, and yet there were only 3 baths and closets available for the use of the gentlemen. One can better imagine than I describe the discomfort we had to undergo for want of more accommodation, and also from the generally overcrowded state of the ship, I myself having to occupy a cabin with two others where there was really only room for two.

We arrived at Aden at about one o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, and yet, although we were a week late, the Agent at Aden, it seemed, would not be aroused at so early an hour; so we were obliged to wait for three to four hours before we could get off our coals; thereby causing a delay to the steamer at Aden of 3 hours longer than was absolutely necessary. In fact, delay seems to have been the order of the day throughout. Besides the annoyance of the various delays, and the discomfort and inconveniences actually suffered during the voyage, many of the passengers will have very strong grounds for remembering the blundering mismanagement of the P. and O. Co. long after they have landed at Bombay. Great praise is due to Captain Hector for his obliging and courteous demeanour to all, notwithstanding the irritated temperaments on board. His was a very difficult position to maintain. From morning until evening one heard little else but grumbling. Still every one, even the most prejudiced in favour of the Company, must admit that the passengers on this occasion had real and substantial grounds of complaint; and the public also have theirs; and it is to be hoped that there will be no necessity for again bringing forward through the medium of the public papers so gross and unjustifiable a delay of the Brindisi mails, which is sufficient in itself to cause the Indian public much inconvenience, annoyance, and loss.

A BRINDISI PASSENGER.

Bombay, 11th November.

P. AND O. STEAMER, PORT SUEZ, 27th October.

To the CHAIRMAN of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

SIR,—On behalf of the Brindisi passengers by the Ceylon, and for the benefit of future passengers by your steamers, we write to represent the great want of consideration with which we have been treated on the present occasion.

Our complaint is two fold: 1st, that we have been subjected to an avoidable delay of at least five days; 2nd, that, even assuming the delay to have been unavoidable, we have been kept in absolute ignorance of what was to be done with us during the whole of the delay. The facts are these:—We have booked to travel by the Mail advertised to leave Venice on the 16th October, Brindisi the 19th, arrive at Alexandria on the 22nd, and leaving Suez on the 23rd to arrive at Bombay on the 5th November. We arrived at Alexandria by the "Sumatra" on the advertised day at half past 3 P.M. We were then told that the Mail Train would start that evening at 6, and that our tickets were available only by that train. We reached Suez the following morning, and with the mails we were on board the "Ceylon" ready to start early on Friday morning the 23rd October, according to your advertisement. Since then we have remained at Suez these five days. This is our first ground of complaint, viz., that we who are travelling by the most expeditious and most expensive route have, with the Brindisi mails, been kept five days at Suez. The alleged cause of the delay is that a certain number of passengers and mails from Southampton, whom your company have engaged to carry to Bombay, have not yet arrived. This in no way concerns us. We and the Brindisi mails have been ready to start, and the non arrival of the passengers ought not to delay what is considered the express through traffic.

Our second ground of complaint is as follows:—Assuming the delay of five days was unavoidable, some slight consideration ought to have been shown us by letting us know what arrangements were to be made so that we might have employed the time at our disposal as agreeably as possible. Before we left the steamer at Alexandria, it was known to the officials of your Company at what hour the "Surat" was leaving Malta, and consequently what was the earliest date on which she could arrive at Port Said. Now it must have been known at your head office in London some time before-hand that the "Surat" was delayed, and it must have been decided by you whether or not an extra steamer could or should be put on to meet the emergency, or the "Ceylon" would have to be kept back until the arrival of the "Surat." Nothing but absolute want of due consideration to us hindered our being distinctly informed in Alexandria of the delay upon which you must have already decided. Had such notice then been given many of us would have decided upon spending those days in other or more interesting parts of Egypt rather than in an overcrowded vessel ill adapted for a tropical climate in such a port as Suez.

Arrangements might also have been made by your Agent with the Egyptian Railway either to make our tickets available by any train or to refund us the price we had paid, leaving us to go by another train with other tickets. So far from this being done, we were warned that our tickets would only take us by the Mail train on Thursday night, and we were brought here under the warning that the Mails might be despatched without delay, so that, without risking the loss of our passage, we had no alternative but to come on to Suez. Further, during the whole of these five days we have been kept in utter uncertainty, so that we have scarcely dared to leave the ship. We have never up to the present moment been positively told that we are to wait for the "Surat," though your head-office must with full knowledge of the facts have decided this nearly a week ago. On the contrary, the Officers of your ship, and your Agents on shore, have in answer to our repeated enquiries replied: "We have no instructions, perhaps the mails may be forwarded at once, you had better not be out of the way."

We have just now received intelligence of the "Surat" having entered the Canal, but even this information has not been given us by your Agent, but we have been left to find it out for ourselves at the Canal Office. Had there been an unavoidable detention of the Brindisi Mail, we should have had no cause as we now have of complaining of delay; and had we been told at once that the delay must have been, and as far as possible been kept informed of the movements decided upon, we should not have had, as we now have, undoubted ground for asserting that we have been treated with unwarrantable and irritating want of consideration at the hands of those from whom we are entitled to a very different treatment. We have purposely abstained in this letter from any reference to the damages and loss we may suffer from this detention, because this is a separate question which can only arise after our failing to arrive at our destination on the advertised dates.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that we have no ground of complaint of our treatment at the hands of the Captains and officers of the "Sumatra," and "Ceylon," who have done all in their power to mitigate our inconvenience.

A copy of this letter is sent by the same opportunity to the Editor of the *Times* with a request that he will publish it with any reply you may see fit to make, such being the only way in which we shall as a body be able to read the correspondence.—We have, &c.

Lewis W Penn, Col RA	W Furhs, Ralli Brothers
John Miller, Bar.-at-Law	Carl Eisenlohn, Carl Feuerlein Stuttgart
F Culling Carr, Madras CS	W H Finckh, F W Hergars and Co
T R Evans, Mysore Comr	Alex Bru Tellicherry
G A Laughton, Lt-Col BSC	Geo Volkart, Volkart Bros
W Grant, Sol. Madras	L Kuhn Eunsthauzen Osterlez
James C A Wheeler	Edward L Ives, Calcutta
A W Lawder	John Griffiths, Bombay.
Alex Grant, PWD	C Sharpe, Borrodale, Schiller and Co
Alfred Champion Sol, Madras	W Nicholson, Calcutta
M Farnival, C Eng, PWD	B J Brewry, Austrian Fradir and Co
T Gracy, Lt RE	W G Fritze, Calcutta
G Tomlin	G W Allen, Allahabad NWP
W J Moore, Surgeon-Major	R Atkins, Surgeon Major
F Henry Berry	W G Price, East Africa
J P Macrae	A P Brown, Lt Col
D G Graham, Capt 16th Lcrs	Charles P Abbott, Atkinson Filton and Co
Horace A Browne, Col	W G Cornwall, Bengal C Service.
John Anderson, MD	Francis Turner, Un Service Bombay
R Tailor, BCS	
G W E Henslowe	
H Wood, BCC	
Benjamin Moore	
John C Hailes, Col	
J E Appleyard, Col	
Charles Keizer, Borrodaile Schiller and Co	

BOMBAY.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Court of Small Causes opens to day.

MR. JOHN O'LEARY, first Judge Small Causes Court, returned to Bombay by yesterday's Mail steamer.

THE TROOP-SHIP EUPHRATES.—We learn that this ship leaves for England next Wednesday, the 18th instant.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night at Mooteghat. It was soon extinguished. The damages were nominal.

MR. JOHN MILLER, Barrister at Law and Administrator General of Madras, arrived in Bombay by yesterday's Mail steamer.

THE Hon. Mr. Scoble, who had proceeded to Simla during the recess of the High Court, returned to Bombay on Tuesday last.

RE-OPENING OF THE PUBLIC OFFICES.—The Fort and Girgaum Police Courts, the Municipal Office and the Banks all re-open to day.

IT is believed that, on the return to Bombay of Mr. Justice Green by the next Mail steamer, or the one after it, Mr. Justice Marriott will proceed to England.

THEFT.—A Parsee tavern keeper named Pestonjee Cowasjee was robbed on Tuesday night of a number of small articles. The matter is in the hands of the police.

PROFESSORS Focchini, Abetti, and Dorna, members of the Royal Italian Commission, who have been sent out by the Italian Government to take observations of the transit of Venus, arrived here by the mail steamer yesterday. They intended to proceed at once to Calcutta.

THE FRAUD UPON MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO.—About a fortnight since, we reported that Messrs. Marcks & Co. watch makers of Hummum Street, had informed the police that a young Parsee had obtained a lady's gold watch from their establishment upon the understanding that he would pay for it upon reaching his home. Messrs. Marcks' peon accompanied him to Elphinstone Circle where he went into a house and did not re-appear. A contemporary is in error in saying that the accused had been arrested by the police as such is not the case. Another Parsee took Mr. Marcks on Friday last to a Fire Temple near Dhobie Talao and pointed out the delinquent to him, who, when brought face to face with him expressed his regret for what had occurred and returned the watch to the owner.

LECTURE ON GOA.—On Tuesday evening, a lecture on the antiquity of Goa was delivered by Dr. J. N. Fonceca at the monthly meeting of the "Sociedade dos Amigos das Letras." Many interesting points regarding the origin of Goa, its first inhabitants, and the names of its several kings were elicited from the sacred Puranas. The date of the existence of Goa could, he said, be traced as far back as the second Christian century. Beyond that period, nothing was left that could afford a substantial clue to its habitation. Of the three epochs of Hindoos, Mahomedans, and Portuguese, into which the essay was divided, each one was treated elaborately, and the several causes of rise and falls of the reigning dynasties, of the invasion by Mahomedans, and finnally its subjugation by the Portuguese was clearly and satisfactorily explained.—After the lecture was over, the President read letters from the following gentlemen, His Excellency Cunha and Rivora, Chief Secretary to the Governor General of Goa, Filippe Nery Xavier, Barrato Miranda, Miguel Vicente Abreu, Bruto da Costa, and many others (all personages of the highest literary merits at Goa) who thanked the Society for the honour done them by electing them honorary members of the institution, and expressing their high appreciation of the "Sociedade dos Amigos das Letras."

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

ON Tuesday afternoon last, the foundation stone of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's Factory was laid by the Chairman of the Company, Mr. Edward Albert Sassoon, in the presence of the Directors, Agents and other officials, and a number of the shareholders of the Company. The proceedings were commenced by an address from Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, one of the agents, who after expressing his regret at the absence of Sir Albert Sassoon and Mr. A. M. Gubbay, both of whom take a great interest in the welfare of the Company, and felicitating himself and the assemblage on the efficient substitute they had left behind them in Mr. Edward A. Sassoon, went on to say that the formation of the Company had been at first a little retarded by the disfavour in which all such schemes were held eighteen months ago, and that afterwards in their preliminary arrangements, the Directors had so carefully considered the interests of the shareholders in every step they took, as to make the progress of the undertaking appear rather slow. Now, however, he was happy to say, every thing was in train, and as all the gentlemen connected with the Company from the Chairman to the Secretary, were men in whom the utmost dependence could be placed and in whose previous careers could be traced the guarantees for the success of whatever they undertook, he thought the affairs of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company were being started under the happiest auspices. The Engineer employed by the Company, Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, was a gentleman of the highest reputation both for integrity and professional knowledge, and had considerable experience in similar buildings, having already superintended the construction of several other Spinning and Weaving Mills, while from what he knew and what he had heard of the contractors for the erection of the factory, he considered that the Company could congratulate itself on having given the work to two very trustworthy men. Under these circumstances he ventured to predict a bright future for the Company, and on behalf of himself and his co.-agent, Mr. E. Moses, he promised that no effort should be wanting on their part to make the success of the enterprise far beyond what could be hoped for by the most sanguine shareholder. In conclusion he called upon Mr. Sassoon to lay the foundation stone of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill. Mr. Edward A. Sassoon then rose and said that the very lucid explanation which had been given by his friend Mr. Mody, of the organization of the Company rendered it unnecessary for him to say more than a very few words before proceeding to carry out the pleasant duty which had devolved on him in the absence of the senior members of the firm of David Sassoon and Co. Of course what was now being done was but a very early step in the progress of the mill, but on the success and security of this step would depend the safety of the whole building which would in a few short months occupy the wide space now so bare before him. He would therefore do his part of the work to the utmost of his ability both on that occasion and in all his relations with the Company, so as to ensure to it the success which he trusted would attend it in every particular. It was scarcely necessary to say that he hoped the building would be speedily completed, as they could thoroughly depend on the gentlemen who had undertaken the work, and they would doubtless finish their task to the satisfaction of all concerned in less than the time allowed them. He would therefore only add that he hoped they should all meet there again twelve months hence to witness the successful starting of the factory, and to that end he would now proceed to lay the foundation stone. The ceremony of laying a foundation stone is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe it here; suffice it to say, that a box containing newspapers, coins, &c. was, as usual deposited in the cavity prepared for them, and the heavy stone then slowly lowered into its place, Mr. Sassoon performing the duty allotted to him with a handsome silver trowel and square which had been presented to him for the purpose. As soon as this was concluded, and the stone declared to be well and truly laid, the company adjourned to a large room in the old house adjacent, which was some years ago known as the Elphinstone Hotel and which forms part of the estate of the Company, where refreshments were provided on a very liberal scale by the agents and directors. Shawls were here presented to the Engineers and Contractors by Mr. Sassoon, who then left after having received the best wishes of all present for the prosperous future of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company. We must not omit to mention that Mr. Sassoon was accompanied on the occasion by his mother, Lady Sassoon.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, fanchon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

INDIAN NEWS.

THE POISONING CASE.—The preliminary examination into this case, before the Joint Magistrate, Colonel Hankin, took place on Wednesday last, and was adjourned for further hearing until after the receipt of the report of the Chemical Examiner's analysis, from Madras. This arrived on Thursday, and the examination was proceeded with on Friday. The Chemical Examiner's report went to show that the contents of the prisoners' pockets were not identical with the crystals that is alleged to have caused the death of the child. The second prisoner—the ayah's aunt or mother—was discharged from custody, for want of evidence. The Ayah, Mary Anne, was committed for trial at the Session. The case will be tried before the Judical Commissioner this day.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

HYDERABAD CITY RACES.—1874 75.

STEWARDS.

Mookoodum Jung Bahadoor	Kum-Kum-ood Dowlah (Gallub Jung Bahadoor)
Burruck Jung Bahadoor	Jamadar Joonath Khan
Colonel Hackett	M H Wilkinson, Esqr
Major A H E Campbell	Noel H L Woods, Esqr
Capt J Boardman	Henry Ogelvie, Esqr
Capt Ahmed Abdoola	G H Farrell, Esqr

C B Dunlop, Esqr, Hon Secretary.

1st DAY, SATURDAY, 19TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE HYDERABAD HURDLE RACE.

First Race.—A Purse value Rs. 400. A Hurdle race for all horses. Winners once 7 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. 1½ mile and a distance, over six flights of hurdles.

Entrance 15th November 1874.................. Rs. 25.
,, 15th December 1874 .... ,, 50.

THE PONY HURDLE RACE.

Second Race.—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all Ponies (Arabs excepted) Catch weights. Entrance Rs. 5. To be entered by noon the day before the race. Distance 1½ mile.

THE DECCAN GOLD CUP.

Third Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs 1,000, presented by H H the Nizam's Government; with Rs 500 in specie added from the fund. For Maiden Arabs. Winners once 3 lbs, twice 5 lbs., thrice or oftener 7 lbs. Maidens of the meeting allowed 3 lbs. Weight for age. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874..........Rs 25
,, 15th December 1874..........Rs 50

SIR SALAR JUNG'S CUP.

Fourth Race.—A Cup value Rs. 750, presented by His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor. For all horses. Winners of races value Rs. 750 and upwards, once 5 lbs., twice 8 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races of less value, once 2 lbs., twice 3 lbs, three times or oftener 5 lbs. extra. Weight for age and class. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874........... Rs 25
,, 15th December 1874.......... ,, 50

2ND DAY, TUESDAY, 22ND DECEMBER 1874.

THE CIVILIANS' CUP.

First Race.—A Cup value Rs. 750, with Rs. 250 in specie, presented by the Civilians in H. H. the Nizam's Service. A Steeple Chase. Winners once 7 lbs, twice or oftener 10 lbs. extra, winners of Steeplechases, or Hurdle Races at Moulalli a special additional penalty of 3 lbs. for each race won. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. Distance 2¼ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 .... Rs. 25.
,, 15th December 1874 .... ,, 50.

THE SUDR-UL-MHAM'S CUP.

Second Race.—A Purse value Rs. 750 presented by the Sudr-ul-Mhams of H. H. the Nizam's Government. A handicap for all Horses. Handicap to be made by noon the 19th December and declarations by noon the day before the race. Distance 1½ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 ....Rs. 25.
,, 15th December 1874 .... ,, 50.

THE ARABIAN PURSE.

Third Race.—Value Rs. 750 presented by the Arab Jemadars risiding in Hyderabad. A Handicap for all Arabs. Terms the same as the Sudr-ul Mham's Purse.

THE CHARGER STAKES.

Fourth Race.—A Purse value Rs. 250. For all Chargers owned by Subscribers to the Races, who are Officers of H. H the Nizam's Regular Force. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 28 lbs. ¾ mile.

Entrance 15th November 1874 .... Rs. 20
,, 15th December 1874.................. ,, 40.

3RD DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE UTTER DAN.

First Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs. 400 presented by the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah Ameer-i-Kubeer Bahadoor. A Handicap for all Arabs. Forced for Winners at Rs. 50 for each race won. Open to losers at Rs. 25 p. p. 1½ Mile.

THE CHANGARI DAN.

Second Race.—A piece of Plate value Rs. 400 presented by the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomrah Bahadoor. A Handicap for all Horses except Arabs. Forced for winners at Rs 50 for each race won. Open to losers at Rs 25 p.p. 1¼ mile.

THE STAND PLATE.

Third Race.—A Cup value Rs 500, a Handicap for all horses the property of Residents in H H the Nizam's Dominions that have not run in 1st Class races at Moulalli meeting. 1 mile.

Entrance..........................Rs 40 P.P.

Entrances for these Handicaps to be made by 9 A.M. the 2nd day of the meeting. Declarations to start by noon the day before the race.

THE HYDERABAD PLATE.

Fourth Race.—A Cup value Rs. 500 for all Arabs. Weights for age and inches. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens of the day 10 lbs. Horses entered in this race must be the property of Residents in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions.

Entrances 1st December .... Rs. 40 P. P.

RULES.

1. Calcutta Turf Club Rules (local Rules excepted.) Decision of the Stewards final on all points.
2. All except aged horses and aged galloways will be aged and measured by the Stewards on a date to be fixed by them not more than 10 days before the Meeting. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of accepting or rejecting all certificates of age produced before them.
3. All declarations to start are to be made to the Secretary at Chudderghaut by noon the day previous to each Race.
4. Races to which Rs. 400 and upwards from the Fund, or from private donation is given are to be considered first class races: three horses from *bona fide* different stables, and on different interests, to start, or the cup, purse, or added money will be withheld, save when otherwise specified in terms of race.
5. Horses running in these races, will not be allowed to start for a second class race. Races to which less public money than Rs. 400 is given, and Steeple-chases, and Hurdle Races, will be considered second class races, and horses running in them, will not be allowed to start for a first class race.
6. All Officers' chargers must have been ridden on five parades previous to the Races.
7. Gentlemen starting horses for 1st class races to pay Rs. 50 less. Second class races Rs. 25, to the Fund. Subscribers of less than Rs. 10 will not be admitted to the Stand or enclosures, or allowed to take part in the lotteries. No forced subscription for Pony races.
8. The Winners of each Race except Ponies are to pay Rs. 5 to the fund. The Winners of each Lottery are to pay 10 per cent on gross amount of Tickets to the fund.
9. A course fee of Rs. 5 will be charged for every horse cantering or galloping on the course, and that must be paid to the Secretary on the first day the horse canters or gallops thereon. This rule will come into force from the 1st November 1874.
10. Horses landed in India within 12 months of the meeting allowed 3 lbs.; within 8 months 5 lbs. except in handicaps.
11. Hallee Sicca Currency, payments to or by parties at a distance to be reckoned at market rates.
12. Any person lodging an objection will be required to deposit Rs. 50 in the hands of the Secretary, which will be forfeited if the objection be decided as frivolous.
13. European Professional Jockies are to carry 7 lbs. extra.
14. The fee for ageing, or measuring, or both, namely Rs. 5, must be sent with the horse, otherwise he will not be aged or measured.
15. All applications for stabling, and sites for tents, to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, not later than 15th November, in order that arrangments may be made for the required number of stalls for horses and servants, and for forage, &c.
16. Hurdle and Steeple-chase races to be run under Grand National rules.

Hyderabad Deccan, October 1874.

All communications regarding these Races to be addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY
HYDERABAD CITY RACES,
HYDERABAD—DECCAN.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

COUNT ARNIM.

(*Times' Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, OCTOBER 12.

COUNT HENNING VON ARNIM SCHLAGENHEIN, the son of Count Harry Arnim, in a letter to a Berlin editor, denies that his father had a hand in compiling the anti-Bismarckian pamphlet *Die Revolution von Oben*. He also says that Doctor Lang, the nominal author of the as yet unborn *brochure*, is entirely unknown to his father. It might have benefited the imprisoned diplomatist had he himself made this declaration, and at an earlier date, for there is little doubt that after vainly trying for months to have the missing papers returned to them the Foreign Office promptly broke off negotiations and handed the recusant statesman over to the Court when the suspicion arose that he might be induced to publish what he regards as his private papers. Dr. Lang, whose name is so constantly coupled with the above *brochure* though the contents were probably contributed by ex-diplomatists, at present acts as the editor of a Munich Ultramontane weekly, in which Bismarck is represented as a monster and Prussia as a hell upon earth.

Count Arnim has asked the Civil Court of Berlin to acknowledge him as the rightful owner of the missing documents, as he denies the right of the Criminal Court to interfere pending the decision of the Civil Court. It is possible that the Court of Competency will be called upon to determine whether the civil or criminal case is to be proceeded with first. In the event of the former alternative, Count Arnim is ready to give up the missing documents to the Court of Competency.

The case seems to be approaching a new stage; meanwhile, it is probable that the Count will be removed, not to a private infirmary, but to a public hospital.

(*Times' Paris Correspondent.*)

PARIS, OCT. 12.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes an article on Count Arnim's affair, the writer of which describes himself as a disinterested observer, viewing political events from the stand point of historical criticism rather than of party politics. He first of all discusses the different views taken by Prince Bismark and Count Arnim of the proceedings of the Œcumenical Council, and he remarks that the opinion of the Count cannot claim credit for originality, inasmuch as Prince Hohenlohe, his successor at the Paris Embassy, addressed a circular, when Bavarian Prime Minister to the German Governments, urging united action "in opposition to the Infallibility dogma. He argues that Prince Bismarck's policy of avoiding any interference in doctrinal matters was on the whole preferable even if it has resulted in serious immediate difficulties, and he observe that, however this may be, Bismarck is a statesman of quite a different stamp from Arnim, whose ability is not equal to his vanity and ambition, even if it far surpasses that of his brother-in-law Savigny, who once indulged in the idle dream of being the Prince's successor. After alluding to the much-talked of forthcoming pamphlet which induced a belief that Savigny or Arnim intended making use of papers which had officially come into their possession in order to attack Prince Bismarck, he says:—

"Before judging more closely this unexpected measure one circumstance must be taken into account. Prince Bismarck suffers from an indescribable nervous agitation, a consequence of the almost superhuman task which devolved upon him in the years of conflict 1844 to 1866. His nervous system has been radically impaired through that struggle. On the one hand he had to resist the Landtag, an overwhelming majority of which scouted all allusions to the task which Bismarck had set himself. On the other hand, he had to lull the suspicions of diplomatists, and he had also to win the King's confidence to such a degree as to induce him to set his life and crown at stake in order to reach the goal. The temperament which was attributed to the Iron Chancellor fitted him for this task. But even iron may break. Prince Bismarck, naturally inclined to a chivalrous frankness, is sometimes betrayed by his nervous condition into expressions and communications which alarm his friends. Many of his well-known conversations with representatives of the press were due in their remarkably open-hearted tenour to that excitement, whereas the public were inclined to ascribe them to deliberate forethought. Diplomatists themselves were often deceived by this quality, because they feared a trap. The conversation with Jokay, the Hungarian journalist, last spring, was inspired by this humour, without thought of consequences. M. Delbruck, who is the only man besides the King who ventures to point out to the Chancellor his personal mistakes, told him with regard to certain expressions in that conversation, that there was a difference between German and foreign journalists, as the patriotism of the former could be counted upon, but not the discretion of the latter. The Prince frankly acknowledge that he did not think of that and that Delbruck's warning was justified. However serious this nervous excitement may be, one thing is clear that Bismarck has sacrificed his health in the service of his country, and that it is the duty of every patriot, considering the extraordinary success of his exertions and the great dangers which he has averted from Germany, to practice prudence and discretion. It would in any case be dishonourable to make a selfish use of such accidental expressions for personal ends, even if the knowledge of such expressions had been honourably obtained. It is but natural, considering the Chancellor's inclination to paradoxical or open-hearted expressions, that his private correspondence should contain expressions which would compromise him with the Emperor, the Parliament, the Bundesrath, and foreign diplomatists. The intercourse, moreover, between the Foreign Office and Ambassadors must frequently take the form of personal communications, in order that the subordinate officials may not obtain knowledge of State secrets. An Ambassador has therefore considerable latitude for judging how far he considers a letter as private or how far as official. He would be punishable in either case if he made an improper use of such documents, but the mere retention of letters the official character of which is not clearly shown cannot be punishable. The offence can begin only when really official or registered documents are taken away from the archives of an Embassy. And even this offence is punishable only with a month's imprisonment, or three months if the motive is a mercenary one, which cannot be imputed to Count Arnim. Although legal formalities have been observed, and although Count Arnim in appropriating letters registered in the Embassy has not acted as the gentleman and chevalier he is represented to be, we cannot approve the measure of the Government. It is neither effective nor prudent, and it is to be regretted in many respects, because it has the semblance of an indulgence of personal passion rather than as having been dictated by justice or the welfare of the State. Either Arnim makes no public use of the documents or he makes such use of them. In the former case there is no danger; in the latter case it becomes a question depending on the contents of the papers, whether to be satisfied with simple proceedings for restitution and a prosecution under the section of the criminal code respecting the alienation of documents, or whether a charge should be preferred of violating official secrets—for Arnim has not left the service of the State, but has simply been placed on half-pay—or perhaps even of high treason. As the matter now stands, however, and before any such publication had occurred a suit for restitution of the papers would have sufficiently guarded the interests of the State, whose stability would not have been imperilled by a hasty word, more or less, which had escaped the Chancellor having gained publicity. Personal considerations on the part of the Imperial dynasty are subordinated to the public weal as shown by the fact that General Blumenthal in spite of the private letters to his wife seized by an Austrian patrol which contained compromising remarks on the highest personages, acted in 1870 as chief of the Crown Prince's staff. Bismarck has rendered too great services for even a thoughtless word to alter the Emperor's feeling towards him. Although the steps which have been taken are perfectly legal, it is not expedient to enforce the law in all its rigour and refuse release on bail. It would be to the real interest of the Chancellor to exert his influence with the tribunal on this point, for the punishment authorized by the law is too slight to justify any fear that prisoners holding property in the country, and connected with the most influential families, would try to evade it. Imprisonment cannot be employed as a kind of torture to extort the production of the papers. As long as the imprisonment lasts, the Chancellor lowers himself in public opinion, which necessarily fears that his proceeding may prejudice the liberty of the subject for the future. It is but a poor consolation to represent that full justice is beginning to be practised, since not merely Republicans and Social Democrats, as formerly, are incarcerated, but also Bishops and Counts. Even in the event of Arnim abusing his release by making an improper use of the papers, this would turn public opinion against him, and would be a moral victory on the side of Bismarck."

The *Cologne Gazette* gives a private letter written by an influential German residing abroad, which draws the following contrast between Prince Bismarck and Count Arnim:—

"The Prince has never been guided by personal, but always by national motives, whereas the Count has studied personal interests, and has not exhibited political constancy. When first sent to Rome he inclined to the Papal party, but afterwards veered towards Liberalism, and when his Roman friends heard of the attempts made at the Berlin Court during his residence at Paris to displace Prince Bismarck and procure him the Chancellorship they thought it would be a purely personal change. When his despatches appeared last spring in a Vienna paper an influential personage at Paris remarked that he was recommending himself to the German Liberals as Bismarck's successor. Yet he now finds supporters only among the ultra-Conservatives and Ultramontanes. He is a many-sided and brilliant man, but cannot be depended upon for consistency. Since his rupture with Bismarck the open and covert enemies of the latter have been extolling him at Bismarck's expense. It was rumoured from Paris that Bismarck wished for war and Arnim for peace, and a Vienna paper published despatches, which were designed to show that Arnim understood the ecclesiastical question better than Bismarck. These machinations had the effect of holding up Arnim as the Chancellor's political as well as his personal opponent, and of producing an impression that Bismarck cherished a personal rancour against him as a rival. This impression was circulated, not only in German, but in foreign circles, although Prussian diplomacy is very particular in keeping personal matters secret, and information on the subject could therefore have proceeded only from Arnim or his supporters. Arnim's perverseness, adds the writer, is unaccountable, for if he wished to publish the papers he could easily have copied them and then given them up."

(*Times' Paris Correspondent.*)

PARIS, OCT. 14.

THE account given by the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin of the differences between Prince Bismarck and Count Arnim, apparently written by a friend of the latter, represents that up to May, 1872, the two statesmen were on the most intimate terms, and that it was intended that the Count should return to Berlin in the capacity of the Prince's *adlatus*. Count Arnim in private letters and reports from Rome had counselled a rupture with Rome, and the notion of nominating Cardinal Hohenlohe as German ambassador to the Pope originated with him. It was not till September, 1872, that these relations underwent a change. The writer denies that the Count favoured a Legitimist or Orleanist Restoration in France. In October, 1872, he addressed a private letter to Bismarck, in which he stated that M. Thiers appeared to be holding relations with Gambetta, and that the Republican propaganda was everywhere becoming active, and he also called attention to the Republican propaganda in Spain. He added that it was not for Germany to favour the Monarchical form of Government in France, its interests being that there should be a frequent change of administrations as long as a German garrison remained. Count Arnim did not wish the payment of the indemnity to be hastened, but desired that German troops should evacuate all but a few frontier fortresses, reserving the right in default of prompt payment of the instalments to re-occupy the whole of France up to the sea. He remarked on M. Thiers' love of playing at soldiers. Count Arnim's communications, according to which half Europe was likely to become Republican, excited misgivings in influential quarters. Bismarck, who was then staying at Varzin, took umbrage at this, and a marked coolness ensued. Nothing was further from Arnim's mind than imperilling Bismarck's position, for, though differing from him on some points of detail, he agreed in the great political ends at which the Chancellor aimed. The gossip of third parties widened the breach, and at length Bismarck wrote a letter expressing regret at the radical difference of opinion between them. Arnim, in reply, begged him to dismiss such ideas, remarking that whatever observations he might offer to him, these did not affect his action in conformity with instructions. From that time Arnim experienced numerous vexations. In January, 1874, when visiting Berlin on account of his daughter's funeral, he was invited by the Secretary of State, Herr Von Bulow, to take the newly-created post of Ambassador at Constantinople. He agreed to do so, but on returning to Paris to break up his establishment he received a very abrupt letter, representing that the offer of the Constantinople Embassy was not intended to be serious. Arnim regards all this correspondence as private and refuses to give it up to Bismarck, but does not refuse to give it up to the Tribunal, declaring that he should shortly produce before it the papers in the interest of his own defence, reserving, however, his right to them, and, if necessary, taking civil proceedings to establish it.

The *Germania*, an Ultramontane organ, gives a letter from Rome, which says that when Pius IX. heard of the arrest of Count Arnim, formerly Ambassador to the Holy See, he exclaimed, "What Arnim, like myself, in captivity? He does not deserve it. If a character from me would be of any use to him I would give him one, for, indeed, he did all he could against me and against the Church." The *Cologne Gazette* remarks

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upon this that Arnim, when passing through Florence on the 4th of September, 1870, agreed with the Italian Ministers that forcible possession should be taken of Rome, yet that from the 10th to the 20th of that month he assured the Vatican that no such attempt would be made.

(*Times' Prussian Correspondent.*)

BERLIN, Oct. 14.

The Foreign Office have submitted to the Berlin Criminal Court the despatch registers of the German Embassy at Paris, in which a number of the missing documents were found to have been duly entered as official communications at the time of their arrival at the Embassy. This settles the question as to the legality of the proceedings undertaken against Count Arnim. As regards the belief expressed in some quarters that the missing documents might have been published, unless judicial proceedings had been set on foot, which must result in their being declared official papers by the Criminal Court, there is a passage in yesterday's statement in the *Vossische Zeitung* which will hardly allay current suspicions. In the passage we are told that after what has happened the papers in question will be published, though through no fault of the Count's.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BERLIN, Oct. 14.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a declaration of Dr. Krueger, the President of the Municipal Court, in reply to the attacks upon the integrity and independence, in reference to the arrest of Count Arnim, of that tribunal. These attacks had appeared both in the home and foreign journals, and Dr. Krueger says that the arrest of the Count, as well as the domiciliary search for the documents which in accordance with the charge brought against him, were abstracted, had been determined on and carried out by the Council Chamber of the Municipal Court, strictly as prescribed by law, and upon the demand of the Public Prosecutor. No consultation or decision of the Prussian Ministry or the Minister of Foreign Affairs assisted by the Public Prosecutor and the examining Judge preceded this dicision of the Court, as the examining Judge only communicated with the officials of the Foreign Office after the arrest had been decided on by the Court, and then, only with the object of securing a quicker and more certain assurance of the facts of the case. No unprejudiced person would hold the Foreign Office capable of departing from strict legal grounds and of attempting to influence a German Court of law in any way whatever, and just as little would the Judges of the Municipal Court ever be ready to follow any other directions than those of law and of their own consciences.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of to-day says in reference to the arrest of Count Arnim that the charge against him had in its orgin no connexion with the previous events which led to his retirement from active deplomatic service. The cause of the arrest arose from the fact that when Prince Hohenlohe assumed his post as Ambassador at Paris he discovered that a number of documents which had been received during the Count's tenure of the post were missing from the archives. Upon inquiry being instituted, Count Arnim grudgingly gave up one portion of the missing papers, declined to give up a second portion, declaring them to be private documents, and stated that he knew nothing of the rest. The refusal to give up the documents of the former Ambassador, which the Foreign Office regards as the property of the Embassy, is clearly the ground of the proceedings instituted against Count Arnim. The Foreign Office had indubitably the duty to maintain its rights of possession in the archives of the Empire, and the fulfilment of this official duty was independent of any internal significance or political importance which might attach to the missing documents as well as of the possibility of any misuse that might be made of them. The public interest and the maintenance of the State authority made it perfectly imperative that proceedings should be instituted with all the power of the law. The Imperial authorities neither could nor dared to relinquish their well-considered claim upon the refusal of the implicated official. Count Arnim rejected all official demands for the restitution of the papers, and the Foreign Office was compelled to call in the assistance of the law, but from the very moment in which the legal proceedings were commenced, all independent action on the part of the Foreign Office to influence proceedings ceased. It was then for the independent and conscientious opinion of the Judge to decide whether the charge against him was to be maintained, and in what manner the legal proceedings were to be conducted.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. HENRY LABOUCHERE, EX M. P. FOR MIDDLESEX.

AT the Mansion House on Monday October 12, before the Lord Mayor, Mr. William Abbott, stockbroker, of 10, Tokenhouse-yard, appeared in answer to a summons charging him with having, on the 8th inst., in Bartholomew-lane, City, assaulted Mr. Henry Labouchere, a gentleman residing at Pope's Villa, Twickenham. There was also a cross-summons against Mr. Labouchere, for using abusive and insulting language, calculated to create a breach of the peace. The court was unusually crowded, and considerable interest was taken in the proceedings.

Mr. George Lewis, solicitor, appeared for Mr. Labouchere; and the Hon. A. Thesiger, Q.C., and Mr. Ormerod for the defendant.

Mr. Lewis, in opening the case, said that he appeared to support a summons against Mr. Abbott, the defendant, for an assault, or, practically, a threat to commit a breach of the peace. Mr. Labouchere, as his lordship would remember, was formerly one of the members for the county of Middlesex, a gentleman of large fortune, and very well known in the literary world. Sometime ago he was applied to by Mr. Edmund Yates, one of the proprietors of the *World* newspaper, whose attention had been directed to certain corrupt speculators on the Stock Exchange, to write some articles with reference to those speculators; and, acting upon the wish of Mr. Yates, Mr. Labouchere did contribute two or three articles with regard to certain conduct, in which the particular individual—whose name he (Mr. Lewis) did not desire to mention, but who, on account of the conduct of Mr Abbott, must necessarily be brought before the public. Mr. Abbott was a stock-broker and a member of the Stock Exchange, and he had been largely engaged in operations on behalf of the individual to whom he (Mr. Lewis) had alluded, and who was the subject of the articles in the *World* newspaper. Well, Mr. Labouchere met Mr. Abbott in Bartholomew-lane on Thursday last, and, having known each other previously, they spoke; whether a guilty conscience wanted no accusing, he could not say, but certain it was that Mr. Abbott said to Mr. Labouchere, "If you write anything about me in the *World* newspaper I shall horsewhip you." Now, that was a species of terrorism which he (Mr. Lewis) thought his lordship would not permit. Whether Mr. Abbott, from the operations he had carried on and from other matters about which probably his lordship would hear—whether he had reason to suppose he had laid himself open to similar criticism to that which had been applied to the speculator alluded to, he (Mr. Lewis) could not tell, but what Mr. Labouchere complained of was that Mr. Abbott should threaten him—if he did write any article respecting him, he would horsewhip him. If he found that any article was untrue, then Mr. Labouchere was open to an action, and certainly Mr. Abbott had no right to use a threat of that description. He stated that Mr. Labouchere did not take these proceedings from any personal fear of Mr. Abbott. He was a gentleman who was well able to take care of himself, but he seriously complained of being stopped in the street and made to participate in what was nothing else than a street row. He asked his lordship, therefore, to bind Mr. Abbott over to keep the peace; so that an end might be put to such threats in the future. Well, to continue the narrative, Mr Labouchere observed, after the threat had been used, "If you want to horsewhip me, here I am—and if you have no horsewhip with you, here is my stick." A small boy was present, and—too ridiculous to be repeated in court—Mr Abbott asked him if he had a whip in his pocket. Mr Abbott then said something to Mr Labouchere, inducing him to reply; then Mr Abbott struck Mr Labouchere, and the latter struck at the formers hat with his stick; then they seized each other by the arms and were pushing each other against the wall, when a policeman arrived, and Mr Abbott was taken to the station. After both parties had been heard, it was suggested that a cross-summons should be taken out; but he was sure his lordship would see. notwithstanding, that the peace was preserved, and that he who threatened to break it should be properly punished. Well, the matter did not stand there. If Mr. Abbott had done that which had laid him open to comment in the public newspapers, he must, of course, be subject to criticism in the same way as everybody else. It could not be permitted that the editors of the papers, or the gentlemen who wrote the City articles in the various journals, or, in fact, any critic, should be threatened whilst walking through the streets of London, and be told, because he had written a criticism on the acts of a particular person, that he would be horsewhipped. Mr. Labouchere, through him (Mr. Lewis), challenged his son, and learned friend Mr Thesiger to go into the criticism complained of, being perfectly prepared to defend himself, and to stand by what he had written. He came forward at the instance of Mr Yates, and in the public interest, to comment upon what he considered to be one of the grossest frauds which had of late been perpetrated with reference to certain cable transactions; and it could not, therefore, be permitted that Mr. Abbott, who had made large profits in his dealings as a broker, should commit a breach of the peace in one of the principal thoroughfares of the City. Mr Labouchere did not shrink in the least from the fullest inquiry, and was perfectly willing to answer any questions which Mr. Thesiger might put to him.

Mr. Labouchere, examined by Mr. Lewis, deposed as follow:

Mr. Abbott said something to me about the Direct United States Cable Company, of which I am a director. I forget what it was; but it was something about when it would be laid, and he added, "I wish you to know that I have nothing to do with Mr. M'Ewen. He is a member of the Exchange, but does not take profits quick enough for me when shares are put up, and that does not suit me." I said, "Well, what has all that to do with me?" He replied, "Do you think I am acting with Mr. M'Ewen? When I gave 'the call' for the Anglo-American Telegraph shares at 90 and above, I was acting for Jonathan Neal"—I believe he said of somewhere, I don't recollect. My impression is that he mentioned Bradford or Sheffield, or one of those towns. I said "Yes, and always thought that Jonathan Neal, M'Ewen, and you were one and the same. After you gave for those calls, you sent out puffing circulars to all your unfortunate clients, as you did in the case of the guano and asphalte shares, in order to raise prices, and that I call cheating." He said, "You know that you write in the *World*, and if anybody were to attack me in that or any other newspaper I would show you what I would do." I remarked, "If you are attacked in any newspaper unfairly, I presume you would bring an action for libel, and if the article was proved to be unfair you would get heavy damages." He replied, "I should not go into court, for I know what the newspapers want—they want to go into court, for it is a fine advertisement for them. No, I should horsewhip the man who wrote it." I said, "Well, under the circumstances the observation is a personal one, and I will reply to you in the words of Dr. Johnson—(laughter)—'I shall not be deterred from unmasking a scoundrel by the menaces of a ruffian.'" (Laughter.) He then said, he presumed I meant that for him, and I replied, "Well, it looks like it; you were just now talking about horsewhipping Why don't you begin?"

Mr. Thesiger: Did you speak in that tone of voice?

Mr. Labouchere: Very much like it. Well, he stared at me, and I repeated the words, "Why don't you begin?" I don't know what was his object, but he rolled himself about, and threw up his hands as if to frighten me by an exhibition of what he imagined was a more pugilistic attitude than anything else; and I again said, "Why don't you begin?" He then struck me a blow, but whether it was on my shoulder or arm I do not know, for it felt more like an indiarubber ball bounding against me—(laughter)—than any big else. I then with my stick struck at his hat, with the object of knocking it over to his eyes. Next I caught hold of his arm and he of mine, and as we got close to the wall he looked round and said to a little boy, "Do you happen to have a horsewhip about you?" (Laughter) The thing was really so childish and ridiculous that I said, "You had better take my stick." There were twenty or thirty people round, and I said, "Is there no policeman near?" Presently an officer made his appearance, and I gave Mr Abbott into his custody, and he was taken to the police-station.

Mr. Lewis—And he has pleaded guilty here as if he had done something bold and brave.

Mr. Thesiger—I object to such an observation.

Mr. Lewis (to Mr Labouchere)—Are you the author of the two or three articles in the *World* newspaper referring o Mr M'Ewen?—I am.

One of those articles was called "The City Octopus?" (Laughter)—That was not the heading I gave it, but it was left to the editor.

Mr. Lewis (to Mr. Labouchere): You are a director of the Direct Cable Company?—The Direct United States Company.

Which is absolutely for the purpose of reducing rates?—Well, I cannot exactly say—we wish to take a share of the traffic. I am a director, and I must not say exactly what is going to be done. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor: You are going to give more facilities to the public. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lewis: I believe you did, some months ago, enter into some transactions with the stock of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company?—Certainly I did.

Have you any fear of Mr. Abbott.—No, sir. When I was at Spezzia I used to bathe in the gulf. There was a great quantity of porpoises in it, and they came up against me, and I ceased bathing there (Laughter and hisses.)

Mr. Lewis: I suppose this is a Stock Exchange noise. (To Mr. Labouchere): You have merely taken these proceedings for the purpose of preventing a nuisance?—Yes; it is a nuisance to have oneself mixed up in a row in the public streets.

Cross-examined by Mr. Thesiger: Mr. Lewis has noticed the *World* and the Telegraph Companies. May I repeat the question—were those articles in the *World* written entirely in the public interest?—Yes.

Entirely, my question was.—Yes, entirely.

Was it to your interest in September and October that Anglo-American shares should go down?—No.

Not in any way?—No.

Was the main purport of your articles directed against M'Ewen and the Anglo-American shares?—Against M'Ewen's manœuvres in the Anglo-American shares.

And against the Anglo-American shares generally?—I beg your pardon; I said that he was injuring them.

Did you not suggest that those shares were much higher in the market than they ought to be? Undoubtedly.

You were interested to a considerable amount in this rival telegraph company, the Direct United States Company?—Not to any very great extent.

But you were a director?—Yes.

A shareholder?—Yes.

A promoter?—I beg your pardon, no.

When did you first become connected with the company?—Will you allow me to state it in my own way?

When did you become a directer?—Before it came out.

Were you never assaulted in consequence of speaking strongly about a gentleman?—I was assaulted, but not in consequence of speaking strongly about a gentleman, except this—I will explain.

You must answer my question.

Mr Labouchere: It was really for not using strong language.

The Lord Mayor: I think the witness should be allowed to give an explanation.

Mr Lewis: Then will you explain?

Mr. Labouchere: I was once staying at Homburg, and at the same time there was an Italian there who passed himself off as the nephew of an old lady with whom he was travelling. I had been in the diplomatic service, and I happen to know that he was a notorious swindler. There were some American ladies, friends of mine, staying there at the same time, and one evening I saw him on the terrace talking to them. I said afterwards to one of them, "It would be best for you to avoid having much to do with that man." I presume that the lady I spoke to told one of her companions, who, in turn told the Italian what I had said about him, because he afterwards went marching up and down scowling at me. I met him one evening in one of the rooms at the Kursaal, and, after referring, to the subject, I said to him "You know it is perfectly true. I cannot allow you to associate with my ladies. He then raised his stick at me, very much as Mr. Abbott did. (Laughter.) I gave him a push, and there was a struggle.

Mr Thesiger: Were you not horsewhipped by him, or something else, in consequence of something you had said?—No.

Did you not use in one of the articles you wrote in the *World* these words:

He has always at his beck and call a number of noisy brokers whose stock in trade is unblushing impudence, and who by the free use of this commodity have become financial oracles. These persons write to their clients and buttonhole acquaintances to whisper to them confidentially and roar in the Stock Exchange that the stock in which M'Ewen is operating is as may serve their purpose the best or the worst of securities.

Did you write that?—I did.

Now, do you mean to suggest that nothing had been said on Thursday last to Mr Abbott by you as to his being connected with Mr. M'Ewen?—No; nothing except what I have said, "I thought you were connected with him."

Then you suggested that he was one of those noisy brokers whose stock-in-trade was unblushing impudence?—Undoubtedly.

And you suggested that he was a scoundrel and a cheat? in the article?

No; in the conversation on Thursday last.—I certainly did convey that impression to him.

And that he was connected with Mr M'Ewen?—I beg your pardon; no.

Did he tell you he had not had any transaction on behalf of Mr M'Ewen for more than a year?—He did not. He said, "I have got nothing to do with M'Ewen."

You suggest that this assault was quite a farce?—Yes, In fact, you offered him your stick?—Yes.

You did not give it to him, though, but sent for a policeman?—To have given him my stick would have been rather a weak thing to do. (Laughter.)

Then your withholding the stick was a farce on your part?—Really, I preferred having a policeman.

And you sent for one?—No; I did not.

By Mr Lewis: Will you kindly state what operations you have taken with regard to Anglo-American Stock?—Yes; and you will see that I do not understand what Mr Thesiger means about a "bear." Well some months ago I sent for my broker and said to him —

Mr. Thesiger: I object to anything he said to his broker.

The Lord Mayor: We must be fair to Mr Labouchere. You put to him a question as to whether he knew what a bear was, and you must allow him to explain. I always thought a bear is an animal with four legs. (Laughter)

Mr Lewis: Those on the Stock Exchange have only two, my lord.

Mr. Thesiger: Mr Lewis introduced the matter as one of public interest, therefore I was bound to put the question as to whether Mr Labouchere had not any interest in the Anglo-American Shares being down in the market.

Mr Labouchere: I am like you my Lord Mayor, innocent of the term. I want to state what the transaction was, and then Mr Thesiger can tell me if I was a "bear" I sent for my broker and said to him "We are going to lay a cable across the Atlantic and the natural effect will be that we shall get some of the gross traffic from the other Atlantic Cable companies. Therefore if we lay it there is no doubt that some of the other companies' shares will be at lower prices than now. Can you arrange an operation for me by which if these shares are lower I shall make something; if higher, I shall gain something. In fact it was a bet upon our laying the cable. Whether they went up or down before was nothing to me, and the result could not be known before twelve months had elapsed

The Lord Mayor: Is that a "bear" transaction?—I don't know my lord (Laughter)

Mr Lewis: The result will be proved in a year from the time the transaction took place.

Mr. Labouchere: I am not a speculator, and it makes a great difference.

Mr. Lewis: Had the articles reference to other matters about Mr M'Ewen, besides the Anglo-American cables? His conduct generally.

What you wrote of him was, to the best of your belief, true?—Yes.

Did you write in any way from any personal pique or any personal enmity to him?—No; it was rather an advantage to me that those shares should go up.

Had you in your possession at the time you met Mr Abbott, certain facts with reference to a condensed milk company of which he was the broker?

Mr. Thesiger: I must object to this. A more monstrous question I never heard. Here is a gentleman on his defence, and the suggestion is that there was something against him with regard to another company.

Mr. Lewis: It is surprising that my hon. and learned friend, who appears on behalf of a body of brokers, should try, in a case of this kind, to prevent any one of these transactions from becoming known. He infers that my client treated Mr Abbott as a scoundrel and of course, if he did not deserve the term, it would be conduct on the part of Mr Labouchere of the grossest kind; but if he did not know anything about these transactions—I am not going into certain companies which have been rigged up—then I say he has a right to explain, especially if he has anything to say with respect to Mr Abbott.

The Lord Mayor: I think the objection must stand; though I do not want to defend the Stock Exchange.

Mr Edmund Yates was examined by Mr Lewis, and said he had asked Mr Labouchere to write articles for the *World*.

Mr Thesiger then rose to address the Lord Mayor for the defendant, Mr Abbott. Why, he said, was it necessary to introduce the *World*, the Anglo-American Company, and the public spirit of Mr Labouchere?—he could not tell, unless it was that Mr Abbott knew something that might be unpleasant to his client. Really Mr Lewis must suppose there was a greater amount of credulity in the court than existed, if he thought anybody would believe that Mr Labouchere, under the circumstances of his relationship with the Anglo-American Company and the United States Service Company, had not written the articles for the purpose of depressing the stocks of the former rather than by exposing certain transactions on the Stock Exchange, which certainly he had denounced, but about which there was not a particle of evidence before them. Mr. Labouchere, with an affectation of innocence that did him justice, had said he did not know what was a "bear."

Mr. Lewis: In the meaning of the words you yourself employed.

Mr. Thesiger: He had not even suggested any meaning at all. Could it really be imagined that he did not understand what a "bear" was? Was he not a "bear" of the Anglo-American stock? He had said he was connected with the Direct United States Telegraph Company before it was started, and having connected himself with that in the hope that it would reduce the shares of the Anglo-American Company, he states that he sent for his broker, and asked him to go into an operation for him on the chance of those shares going down.

Mr. Thesiger: Did Mr. Labouchere not intend to infer that Mr. Abbott was lending himself to certain nefarious transactions, and suggesting that his clients should buy when he knew that he should be sold? Those were the circumstances under which the conversation commenced, and he suggested, moreover that he would go further, and publish in the *World* certain other articles relating to Mr. Abbott. What did he say but that if Mr. Abbott liked he could bring an action for libel and what did Mr. Abbott observe in reply but this—that it was no use bringing an action as the papers would only regard it as a fine advertising. What indeed, would have been the use of suing those newspapers, some of them but recently started, which attacked persons from the highest to the lowest? It was just the thing they wanted: it enhanced their position and increased their sale, for people, unhappily, were too ready to read articles in which their neighbours were attacked, and in which some pungent writing was to be found.

The Lord Mayor—I don't think all the new newspapers insert scurrilous articles.

Mr. Thesiger—Certainly there were papers which did not stoop to attack personal character, but there were many whose means of livelihood depended upon desecrating and taking away the living of others. It was to those papers that an action for libel brought a greater sale. He did not assert that the *World* was one of them as they had not the paper before them though they might have to deal with it at another time; but there were others that could only be regarded with opprobrium. Mr Abbott told Mr Labouchere that it was hard he should level his articles upon him, as he had nothing to do with M'Ewen; but the reply was that he would attack him and that he would write in the *World*, whereupon Mr. Abbott retorted by saying "If you write scurrilous articles about me, I won't bring an action but will horsewhip you."

Mr Lewis—There was nothing said about "scurrilous." Mr Abbott observed, "if you write anything about me in the *World* I will horsewhip you." It was really too bad of Mr Thesiger to misquote the words.

The Lord Mayor—He is merely "decorating" a little (Laughter.)

Mr. Thesiger: Had Mr. Abbott been allowed to cool no doubt he would have amended his words, and instead of threatening to horsewhip Mr. Labouchere, he would have said, 'Though I stated I would horsewhip you, and I may be ready to do it, yet I know it would be contrary to law; I will not assault you, but bring my action." It was a sort of *brutum fulmen* that was used by Mr. Labouchere. He deliberately charged Mr. Abbott, a member of the Stock Exchange with cheating, and then, when a suggestion of horsewhipping was made, Mr. Labouchere puts in one of Dr. Johnson's phrases, and I don't know that they were always the most polite, "I shall not be deterred from unmasking a scoundrel by the menaces of a ruffian." In spirit, he called Mr. Abbott a scoundrel, and then, for the purpose of having his merits discussed, he summoned him to a public court, and Mr. Labouchere himself admitted that the assault was of a trivial description—a mere farce; so that justice would, in such a case, be met by the mere binding over of his client not to repeat the offence. Unless Mr. Labouchere had some other object in view, it might have been dealt with without bringing it to that court; and he could not help thinking that his lordship would regard it as a case of that trivial and temporary kind. Something might be done to keep both gentlemen apart, and then there would be no repetition of the offence. Mr. Abbott, he was sure, would not object to being bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. Lewis: I ask for protection on public grounds.

Mr Thesiger was addressing the Court and not Mr. Lewis. Mr. Labouchere, as they had heard, was not in fear of Mr Abbott; it was a trivial assault, brought about entirely by provoking language used in a public street, and he asked that the course he had proposed might be followed. (Loud applause.)

The Lord Mayor: We do not want any Stock Exchange noise here.

Mr. Lewis: It is the roaring stock-brokers.

The Lord Mayor: You can make a noise and kick up your heels in another place, and with certain other animals, but not here.

Mr. Thesiger: The other summons, my Lord, is for the purpose of showing the provocation, and we do not purpose to go on with it.

Mr. Lewis: Let Mr Abbott go into the witness box by all means. I ask that it should be heard. If Mr. Abbott will submit himself to examination, your lordship will see how it was justified.

The Lord Mayor: If they don't give evidence you are out of court. The second summons, then, is dismissed. His lordship then proceeded to comment upon the case as heard. He said that Mr. Lewis and Mr. Thesiger had put their case as well as they could, and he thought he understood the views of both of them. He would bind Mr. Abbott over to keep the peace towards Mr. Labouchere for the next six months. He would not fine him, because he thought the other course would answer all purposes. It would be as well to wash dirty linen at home if possible. (Laughter.)

The defendant was then bound over in his own recognisances of £50) to keep the peace towards Mr. Labouchere and all her Majesty's subjects for the next six months, and thus this great Stock-Exchange-*fracas* ended.

MORE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR IN GERMANY.

(*Times*)

THE telegram we published yesterday from our Prussian Correspondent leaves no doubt that the rulers of the German Empire are not merely contemplating a considerable increase of their military force within its existing *cadres*, but are preparing to re-organize the Landsturm and to render it an efficient military weapon. We lately explained the relation in which the Landsturm has hitherto stood to the other military resources of Germany. Like the French *levee en masse*, the calling out of the Landsturm was to be the final effort of a nation in its utmost peril, when every citizen must draw the sword for his fatherland and bear what share he could in its defence. It is now proposed, however, to take a portion at least of the Landsturm out of the category of tumultuary forces and desperate measures, and virtually to add it to the Landwehr, thus increasing the available military resources of the country by an army of 175,000 veterans. None of these men will exceed the age of 42, and the majority of them will have passed through the ranks of the Line, the Reserve, and the Landwehr. If this measure becomes law, and in the present temper of the German people and their rulers it is not likely to meet with very serious opposition, the German forces will be raised to the almost incredible total of from 1,700,000 to 1,800,000 men, and the remaining forces of the Landsturm, nominally including every German citizen above the age 42 capable of bearing arms will be held in final reserve. Nor is this the only measure which Prince Bismarck and his colleagues appear to think still necessary for the security of their country. Russia, we are told, obtains annually 145,000 new recruits, and France, under the new military organization, 161,000. Germany has hitherto been content with an annual contingent of 132,500 men, but, in the face of the enormous armaments preparing on either side of her, it is anticipated that she will not long remain satisfied with her present comparatively moderate contingent. Thus, with the great military Powers of Europe running a neck and neck race the Continent bids fair to become more completely an armed camp than ever, and quiet people must be left to draw what consolation they can from a very literal reading of the maxim that preparation for war is the best security for peace.

We must leave to professed military critics the discussion of the effect which these unprecedented armaments are likely to have on the modern art and method of war. That wars will be shorter both reason and experience suffice to show, for not even the wealthiest nation can long afford to maintain a large proportion of its male population under arms. But there is too much reason to fear that they will also be more frequent for the military spirit of a people is one which it is easier to rouse than to quell, and close observers of the German character have already begun to note with regret the growth of a "Chauvinism" among the Germans such as they were ready enough to condemn in their neighbours a few years ago. This, however, may be only the transient issue of the nation's prowess in the late war, and may subside when the Germans have become a little accustomed to their hard-earned glory. The question, however, to which we would invite our readers' reflection is not so much what are likely to be the consequences in war of modern military organization, but what are likely to be its effects in peace on the course of civil and social life. Every nation must be held to be the best and only judge of the exigencies of self-defence in its own case, and we do not therefore care to discuss the necessity or expediency of the armaments which France or Germany, or any other nation, thinks fit to maintain. But when we read of an army of nearly two millions of men which can be rendered fit for service in a few weeks, and when we find that the nation which already wields this terrible weapon with consummate skill does not yet feel itself secure, we confess to a slight feeling of bewilderment, not unmixed with dismay. The result *is* simply this, that Continental nations will not for the present be content unless every citizen bears his personal share of the duty of national defence. Such a principle, and the system based upon it is certainly not without its advantages. We believe that the discipline the youths of Germany undergo in the ranks of the national army is an almost unmixed advantage, and those who know the country well can readily trace its beneficial effects in every department of national life. If, therefore, an army could be rendered so strong and efficient that its mere existence should be the best security for peace, there would be no disadvantage, and a great deal of the reverse, in requiring every citizen to serve as a soldier. But, unfortunately, these armies must occasionally take the field, and when they do so, the drain on the national resources is terrible. It is difficult for foreign nations to realize the blight which the war with France inflicted on German industry. Its effects have not yet entirely passed away, for many a skilled German artisan lies buried in the battle-fields of France, and many thousands more are maimed and withdrawn from industry for ever. Yet this war was both successful and short, and the vast indemnity paid by France obliterated many of its more prominent effects. Had it lasted longer, or had its issue been a little less prosperous, it is not easy to say whether Germany could have borne the continued drain. At any rate, we believe a citizen army will rarely venture to enter upon a struggle which cannot be settled in a single campaign. This, perhaps, is an indirect security for the maintenance of peace, though the intervals of peace thus secured will rather resemble the going into winter quarters usual under a now aniquated system of warfare. Moreover, the effect on industry and commerce of a citizen army, though felt most acutely in time of war, will clearly not be insignificant in time of peace. After all, a nation, like a man, only possesses a certain amount of energy, if a large portion of this energy is devoted to military training, it will not be available for industrial pursuits. A German soldier during the period of his service in the ranks is entirely withdrawn from other occupations. It is true that a few of the more studious of the one-year volunteers find their military duties not incompatible with a precarious attendance at academical lectures when they happen to be quartered in a University town, and perhaps others who have not that advantage, may not be entirely absorbed in military duty. But these at best are rare exceptions, and it would be a great mistake to institute any comparison between the service even of the so-called Volunteers of the German army, still less of the regular soldiers, and that of our English Volunteers. An English Volunteer makes a pastime of his military service, and does not allow it to interfere with his business or occupation, whatever it may be. A German soldier in active service is a soldier and nothing else, even though he may be called a Volunteer, and as such his industry is withdrawn for the time being from the resources of his country. If this be not so, the Continental nations have found the solution of a difficulty which we in England have long sought in vain. At any rate, Englishmen will watch the result with interest and curiosity.

National defence is no doubt among the primary duties of a citizen, and no man is justly entitled to share the blessings of citizenship unless he is also ready in his turn to bear its burdens. This we all recognize, but as to the expediency of turning every citizen into a trained soldier even the most patriotic may be excused for withholding his judgment. Probably nothing short of the sternest necessity could persuade a nation to adopt such a course, and a nation itself is, as we have said, the only judge whether or not such necessity exists. The system is not without its advantages of course, but it is at best but a necessary evil, and even the strongest advocates must regard it as a burden on their country of which they would fain be quit. In England we may fairly be thankful that the "streak of silver sea" which divides us from the continent relieves us from the duty of bearing a burden which must be well-nigh intolerable.

THE PERILS OF JOURNALISM.

AMONG the "Occasional Notes" of the *Pall Mall Gazette* the following paragraph appeared on Sept. 29:—

A curious advertisement, which appears in to day's *Times*, shows that other appointments besides those conventionally termed "eligible" are sometimes in demand. The advertiser addresses the public in these terms:—"To landed Proprietors and others.—A gentleman, aged thirty-eight, desires an appointment in some disturbed district in Ireland. Holds now two colonial appointments of value, but would prefer to remain in Great Britain. Has had fifteen years' experience among lawless characters. References and security can be given,—Address, &c." Sir Roger Palmer, who, addressing his "misguided tenants" from England, "warned them that they would not intimidate *him* by shooting his agent," could never, we believe, succeed in inspiring his agents with his own intrepidity. The present advertiser, however, would have been just the man for him.

Upon the publication of this paragraph the following correspondence ensued:—

Glenisland, Maidenhead, Oct. 1, 1874.

SIR,—I read in your paper of Sept. 29 a paragraph relating to me which is utterly destitute of any foundation whatever, as it accuses me by inference of cruelty towards my tenants, and personal cowardice. I require firstly, that you submit to me for approval a letter which shall in *my opinion* contain an entire retractation of the charge and an ample apology; and, secondly, that after I have approved of it, you print it together with this letter, and your paragraph of the 29th in the same column as the latter appeared, namely, "Occasional Notes." On Monday next, Oct. 5, I shall put the matter in the hands of my solicitors, if I do not previously receive a satisfactory reply from you.—Your obedient servant,

ROGER PALMER.

Editor, *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Northumberland Street, Oct. 2, 1874.

The Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* presents his compliments to Sir Roger Palmer, and begs to acknowledge the receipt of his letter. The story of which Sir Roger Palmer complains should have been told of *a late* Sir Roger Palmer; it has been repeated in print and in conversation a thousand times; it was current, to the Editor's knowledge, twenty years ago; it has always been regarded as an admirable stroke of humour; and the Editor is so much in love with it that he can do nothing to deprive Sir Roger Palmer's ancestor of the credit it reflects upon his genius.

75 Cornhill, London, E.C., Oct. 6, 1874.

SIR,—Referring to the notice which appeared in your paper on Sept. 29, and to Sir Roger Palmer's letter to you upon the subject, we are instructed, as Sir Roger's solicitors, to inform you that he is not satisfied with the flippant reply of the 2nd instant you have favoured him with, and does not intend to allow the matter to remain where it is. We shall be glad to know from what publication you have extracted the quotation with Sir Roger Palmer's name attached to it. Sir Roger is not desirous of appropriating to himself, or of having attributed to his father (who was the only other baronet bearing his name), the "stroke of humour" you so much admire, and he insists upon having the stigma removed in the manner pointed out in his letter of the 1st instant. Sir Roger is the owner of large estates in Ireland (which have been in the family many generations.) His principal seat is near Dublin, and he invariably spends a portion of the year there and in Mayo, and has always done so, as also did his father, and he is not and never has been afraid of living amongst his tenants; neither has he heard of any disaffection towards him or his ancestors in times past. The effect of your remark may be unjustly to create ill-feeling towards him, and bring him into contempt for having, as you assume, placed his agent in danger of his life while he was in safety elsewhere. We believe that Sir Roger's tenants are not open to the imputation of being "misguided." They are as contended, peaceful, and prosperous as any in Ireland. As evidence that their rents do not represent the real value of their holdings, we may add that the arrears on the rent-roll of Sir Roger's Mayo and Sligo estates, which contain about 145,000 acres, at our last audit did not amount to 100*l*. In conclusion, we have only to say that if you still persist in refusing to retract the charge in the manner required, we must ask you for the name of your solicitor, to whom we can send process in an action of libel.—Your obedient servants, Newman, Dale, and Stretton.

The Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

The situation had now become desperate. Here was a gallant soldier—one of the immortal Six Hundred—wounded in his honour by a weapon scarcely more serious than the red hot poker of pantomime; here was an ancient editor suddenly whelmed in doubt as to whether he ever did, ever could, or ever should understand the nature of a joke; and here were three legal gentlemen, their resolution disturbed by no such misgiving, already prepared to launch a determined action for libel. An idea occurred to the Editor. He suggested that probably Sir Roger Palmer and his advisers might be satisfied with the publication of the correspondendence. The compromise was graciously accepted; with the proviso that the Editor would acknowledge that he really meant no offence. This he does, most solemnly; and the correspondence being printed, he hopes and trusts that Sir Roger Palmer is satisfied.

THE SCIENCE OF SMUGGLING.

THE Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, in an article on smuggling at the port of New York, relates the following story:—

There is a very important traffic carried on in diamonds over the various European lines to this country, and, as the duty is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, the sharpest watch is kept upon those suspected to be engaged in it. By means of agents abroad the collector's office has often information by cable of the departure from the various ports of suspected diamond smugglers, and is prepared to intercept them. In nine cases out of ten the stones are concealed upon the persons of the passengers. When this becomes a certainty, the passenger is arrested and taken to the Searcher's Bureau in the Custom House. Here, if found necessary, the party is stripped to the skin, and his clothes examined inch by inch and seam by seam! the heels are taken from his boots, his hair and beard are combed, and every means taken to discover the hiding place of the secreted treasures. Once this mode of search used to be tolerably successful, but now it rarely serves any purpose except in the case of raw recruits to the smuggling ranks. An old bird is caught with chaff but once. A New York Jew, who was reputed to be in the business of smuggling diamonds, used to cross the water on the Canard line from three to four times a season. Two years ago, in the early part of the season, he was seized upon his arrival, and taken to the searcher's room. Nearly 1,000 dols. worth of precious stones were found secreted in the lining of his boots. He returned to Liverpool by the same steamer, and four weeks afterwards again landed upon the company's wharf on North River. He was again seized and subjected to the same rigorous search, but with no success. The Jew took it smilingly and philosophically. When he took his leave he said, "Better luck next time, gentlemen. I shall go back by the same steamer on business, and when I return you can try it again." The officers mentally determined, if he did, they would try it again. Upon inquiry it was found that he really had engaged a return passage, having held his state-room for that purpose. Two hours before the sailing of the steamer he was driven down to the pier in his carriage, his wife and daughter, with him to see him off. When they returned they carried with them over 10,000 dols. worth of diamonds which had lain secreted in his state-room during the whole time the steamer had remained in port. Before his return to New York the collector was notified by one of the revenue agents abroad that "Max Fischer would return by the ——, which would leave Liverpool on Oct. 25, with several thousand dollars worth of diamonds." In due time the Jew arrived, and for the third time was escorted before the searcher. He was evidently not prepared for such persistent attention. He seemed nervous and agitated, and finally attempted to compromise. He was politely informed that that was out of the question. He was again put through the searching process. His pocket-book, which was first investigated, revealed a memorandum showing the purchase of eighteen diamonds of various sizes and prices, amounting in all to about 12,000 dols. When this came to light the Jew begged with tears to be allowed to compromise. A deaf ear was turned to his entreaties. His coat was removed and the lining examined. Nothing there. Then the waistcoat. As the searcher passed his practical fingers along the lining his heart gave a tremendous thump as he recognised the "feel" of something pebbly, like little rows of buttons. The garment was hastily ripped, a strip of chamois skin withdrawn and unrolled, and there they lay, one, two, three—eighteen! All there. "You can put on your coat and waistcoat again, Mr. Fischer," said the searcher blandly, "Good day." Without a word the Jew departed, took a horse-can home, kissed his family, ate a rousing dinner, repaired to the bath-room, and after soaking a rather capacious plaster across the small of his back for a few minutes in warm water, peeled it off, and with it "eighteen diamonds of various costs and prices." What the searcher and collector may have said or thought when they found their seizure to be nothing but clever glass imitations, worth from 10 to 30 cents. each, nobody knows, as, although, the seizure was loudly heralded, the *finale* was never made public.

DISCOVERERS OF COAL IN MADRAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "OVERLAND MAIL."

SIR,—In the *Overland Mail* of August 21, just arrived in India, there is a short editorial notice headed "Coal in the Madras Presidency," in which the name of Col. Applegath is put forward in connection with the Beddadanole coal-field in the Godavery district.

There is no objection to this article, so far as Col. Applegath's name may be mentioned with reference to the Kistnah district, with which he has identified himself for very many years as advocate for the existence of coal in that region; but Beddadanole is very much more than ten miles away from the Kistnah district, and the place is not related in any way to it as far as its rocks are concerned.

The history of the Beddadanole coal-field is this:—Mr. W. T. Blanford, the Bombay Deputy Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, when making a preliminary examination of that part of the Godavery district, saw some sand-stones which he thought might prove to be Barakars (a member of the Indian coal series). Subsequently when I took up the more detailed work of the district I was enabled to speak more decidedly as to these sand stones and pronounce them Barakars, but no outcrop of coal could be found. I was however so hopeful from what I had seen of others of the same rocks in the adjacent Nizam's dominions of the existence of seams that the Madras Government was urged to have the field tried by boring; and when in consultation with the heads of Departments I recommended that the services of Mr. Vanstaveren, Executive Engineer in the Upper Godavery who had conducted borings under Mr. W. T. Blanford should be applied for. Mr. Vanstaveren arrived in the district, and met me at Beddadanole. I pointed out sites for him to put down the boring tools, and after four trials (one of them giving thin and poor seams of carbonaceous shale) a seam of coal, four and a half feet thick, was struck at 188 feet.

The Madras Government is so anxious that the industry of the Presidency should be thoroughly searched out, that they still retain the services of Mr. Vanstaveren, so that the borings may be continued. At the same time, the Government have ordered him to bore in Col. Applegath's area in the Kistnah district. The latter is quite an independent work with which I have nothing to do. It is at variance with the conclusions of the Geological Survey of India as to the prospects of coal in that district; but these borings will probably put an end to all dispute on that point.

It will thus be seen that Col. Applegath has not in any way had anything to do with the Beddadanole coal field; it is a discovery belonging entirely to the Geological Survey of India.

It is painful to have to write in this direct, and rather egotistical, manner on one's own work; but I am driven to it by this notice in *The Overland Mail*, and also by a letter which, in a previous mail had been sent by Col. Applegath to the *Mining Journal*, on the same coal field, in which letter is given a telegram (not even correct in its details) from Messrs. Binny & Co.; while there is not the faintest hint made by Col. Applegath that the present writer had anything to do with his own work!

The history of the Beddadanole field can be found in the "Records of the Geological Survey of India," Vol. IV., Part 2 (Blanford), Vol. V., Part 4, and Vol. VI., Part 3 (W. King); and in the "Records of the Madras Government" for 1873-74.

As the article in question in the *Overland Mail* has now been read pretty freely by those interested in the coal question of the Madras Presidency, I trust you will excuse my sending a copy of this letter to the editors of some of the newspapers in India, so that any misunderstanding out here may be met.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

WILLIAM KING,
Deputy-Superintendent (Madras) Geological Survey of India.

Calcutta, Sept. 10, 1874.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—OCTOBER 17.

INSURRECTION IN EGYPT.—The Rising of the Nile.

A SERVICE DANGER.—The service of a Railway Company.

WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.

Swell Keeper. "There, My Lords! I have any Number of Birds for you, and you'll find them quite Tame!"

SMOKING AND FUMIGATING.

MR. SPURGEON, lately in defence of moderate smoking, declared that he smoked to a devotional purpose. Very possibly. The Ritualists may defend their use of incense on the same ground. It is as well to be fair.

DOLCE FAR NIENTE.

First Cabman (on the trot). "Well, you're takin' of it easy!"

Second Cabman (with the newspaper, sotto voce). "No 'urry, my boy—engaged by the Hour!"

A CHANGE OF OCCUPATION.

IT is gratifying to find that our domestics have leisure to devote to the study of games involving a considerable amount of scientific skill. The fruits of their industry are beginning to show themselves, if Cook on Billiards may be accepted as a proof.

ON FASHIONS.

Old Servant. "There now, Miss Annie, what do You call *that?*"

Miss Annie. "What do I call *what*, Adams?"

Old Servant. "Why, that black velvet thing you've got on. *I* calls it a Kicking-Strap!"

A SANITARY QUESTION.

MRS. MALAPROP wishes to know if the Typhoon at Hong Kong is supposed to have been caused by bad drainage. Also whether that Typhoon was worse than the Typhoon of Japan. She says she has been led to make these inquiries by some unanimous letters.

THE CORRECT COLOUR.

JOHNSON was expressing his surprise to Jackson, at finding on his return to Town all the pillar-boxes painted a new and startling colour. Jackson could see nothing but the most perfect harmony in an alteration matching so well with the letters, which were always, he reminded his friend, ro(a)d.

THE ANTIQUARY.

To Tourist (in Cornwall). "May I be permitted to examine that interesting Stone in your Field? These ancient Druidical remains are most interesting!"

Farmer. "Sart'nly, Sir. May be very int'restin' an' arnshunt, but we do stick 'em oup for the Cattle, an' call 'em Roubbin Pusts!!"

A PATHETIC APPEAL.

"Mamma, shall you let me go to the Wilkinsons' Ball, if they give one, this Winter?" "No, Darling!"

(A pause.)

"*You've* been to a great many Balls, haven't you, Mamma?"

"Yes, Darling,—and I've seen the *folly* of them all."

(Another pause.)

"Mightn't I just see the folly of *one*, Mamma?"

[A very long pause.

NO CREDIT GIVEN.

"It is characteristic of the primitive character of Syrian Christianity, that both His Holiness the Patriarch of Antioch and the Bishop of Jerusalem, who arrived in this country the other day, have come without scrip or purse for their journey, and whilst here will be the guests, we believe, of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Church Missionary Society."

ADMIRABLE! But we should like to know whether the Patriarch and the Bishop hired a cab on their arrival, and what view the cabman took of the absence of scrip and purse at the end of the journey.

CONSTELLATIONS AND COIFFEURES.

Hid in ether's loftiest height,
Science has revealed strange things,
Starry cluters, forms of light,
Nebulæ like wreaths and rings.

Hairy comets, he that pries
Through the helping lens may view.
Does it show him in the skies
Telescopic chignons too?

Structures like the complex pile
Which our Loves at present wear?
Dressed in the prevailing style,
Fancy Berenice's hair!

THE VOICE AND THE PIQUE.

(*Amended Edition by the* P——L——.)

THE Voice and the Pique!
It was once a beautiful Voice
From a girl with roseate cheek,
Who made my heart rejoice.

But the Voice—or the girl—ah, which?
Against me took a Pique,
Because I was not so rich
As she thought—and the Voice grew a squeak.

Hast thou no voice, O Pique?
Thou hast, uncommonly shrill:
And I know that a Maiden Meek
May grow to a Wife with a Will.

Ah! misery comes, and miscarriage,
To all who wear fleshly fetters:
She's made a Capital Marriage—
I mourn in Capital Letters.

CONVERTS WORTH CRYING OVER.

ACCORDING to the Roman Correspondent of the *Weekly Register and Catholic Standard*,

"When the Holy Father heard of the abjuration of Protestantism by the Queen Mother of Bavaria, he evinced the greatest emotion. Bursting into tears and elevating his eyes to Heaven he exclaimed, ... Thy poor Vicar is unworthy of such consolation."

Had this story appeared in the *Record* or the *Rock*, it might have been taken for a canard communicated by some unscrupulous Protestant, who wished to make out his Holiness a respecter of persons. One would think that, believing in the Vicarship he claims, he would rejoice over the conversion of a Queen or that of a pauper with equal emotion. The one is an event which can be of little more consequence than the other. Such a convert as the Marquis of Ripon was no such wonderful gain. He was only a rather distinguished nobleman. One eminent philsopher and man of science would be worth any number of Lords, or Kings and Queens. If Professor Tyndall, or Professor Huxley, or Mr. Darwin were to go over to Rome, that, indeed, would be a triumph over which the Pope would have some reason to shed tears of joy.

THE VERY SAME STUFF.

"The new House of Commons is composed of very much the same stuff as the old. * * * However you may shuffle the political cards, that is about the result."—Mr. Walter at Maidenhead.

TRUE is the saying, yet only partly true:
England is one, but England's times are new,
And each successive age must find its men
To lead the world, to wield the sword and pen.
How wide the change 'tis needless to declare
From Walpole to the Author of Lothair;
SIR ROBERT, prompt to bully or to bribe,
Would wonder at Disraeli's diatribe,
And, as he heard the brilliant terse reply,
Own there was something that he could not buy.

See classic Canning, Gladstone classic too:
How wide the difference when we track them through.
Their marvellous career; the one alert—
The other with three courses——and desert.
See burly Fox, a giant in the fight—
Greater or less was he than stout Friend Bright?
Greater or less? 'Tis vain to make a fuss:
BRIGHT fishes; Fox liked dice and Æschylus.
Such Titans seldom rule the world: and why?
They have to rule themselves, and will not try.
So, while the glorious giant plays the fool,
Men of slow brain and narrow shoulder rule.

'Tis pretty clear that oft the aspect changes;
The course of things a Sheridan deranges:
This we omit from all our modern plans,
And don't expect the casual Sheridans—
'Tis well to recognise the distance that
Stands 'twixt aristocrat and plutocrat:
Granite can never be reduced to mud,
And gold is seldom worth its weight in blood.

Still, Mr Walter, you speak partial truth:
This Realm in age is what it was in youth.
These Parliaments but little more can know
Than Alfred's called a thousand years ago.
Edwards and Nelsons, Harrys, Wellingtons,
Chaucers, and Shakspeares, of this nation sons,
Will yet maintain the unconquerable breed,
The happy humour and the Christian creed.
Whoever guides the realm, and guards its fame,
Stubborn John Bull is very much the same.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be earnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

WINES.

G. PRELLER AND CO.'S
EXCELLENT CLARETS,
From Rs. 9 to Rs. 40 per Dozen.

ASHBURNER'S
AMONTILLADO SHERRY,
Rupees 24. The Best Sherry Imported into Bombay.

A. COLLINS'
CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE.
RUPEES 30.
A Wine that sells freely in Calcutta at Rs. 40 per dozen.
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Rampart Row.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner ... ...Rs. 30 per doz. qts.
Laubenheimer ... ... ,, 15 ,, ,,
Steinvein ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
Liebfraumilch ... ... ,, 20 ,, ,,
CLARETS—Chateau Leoville ... ... ,, 24 ,, ,,
Chateau Lafite ... ... ,, 28 ,, ,,
Vray Canon ... ... ,, 18 ,, ,,
STAR OF INDIA PALE ALE—Rs. 5 per doz. Quarts, in 4 doz. Casks.
Do. do Rs. 3 per doz. Pints, in 8 doz. Casks.
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 25 per Case of 1 doz. qts.
Ditto ,, 26 ,, 2 doz. pts.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S BENGALEE BABOO and other SONGS, in one Book. One Rupee, free by post for Stamps.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRIMROSE HOUSE, OOTACAMUND.—Every Comfort and Accommodation will be found in the above House by Visitors to the Neilgherries.
The situation healthy and view of the Lake and Blue Mountains uninterrupted and magnificent. Apply to
THE MANAGER,
PRIMROSE COTTAGE.
Ootacamund.

24th October 1874.

THE PATENT VERMIM ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS
Free, on application at
The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table......Rs. 105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases...... ,, 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table .... ,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table .... ,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case... ,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... ,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ... ,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... ,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished .... ,, 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work .... ,, 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work .... ,, 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.
Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen .... ,, 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours .... ,, 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.

FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A amphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL £500,000,
OF WHICH IS
PAID UP TO DATE, £255,542 5s.
PREMIUMS ON SHARES, £35,407 5s.

POLICIES IN FORCE ON 30TH JUNE 1874 (1,500), £830,000.

*ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME, £39,500.

Amount of Funds invested for Policy-holders exclusively .... Over £110,000.

INDIAN BUSINESS.

Policies issued......... 600
Amount Assured......Rs. 42,00,000
Annual Premium Income .... ,, 2,20,000

This result speaks for itself, and will show the public that if a large sum has been expended in establishing the Company, the magnificent outturn fully justifies the outlay, more especially as it now possesses within the space of about two years an annual premium income of upwards of £40,000 and in a very short time, even at the present rate of progress, the Company may warrantably expect to take up a position which will place it financially at the head of every Life Assurance Society known, as it already is for its perfect security to Policy-holders, for its equity, and its liberality.

EXPLANATION
OF THE
POSITIVE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

The POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, consists of over Two Thousand Five Hundred Shareholders, who have paid up more than *Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Pounds* of Capital, and also *Thirty-five Thousand Pounds* in Premiums on Shares, was founded for the purpose of introducing a new system of Life Assurance and Investment, which confers several important advantages upon the Assured never before presented to the public.

The Positive system gives to Life Assurance a new and valuable character, by providing the highest order of security in the world for the Assured, and sweeps away all the harassing conditions and technicalities which surround ordinary Life Assurance,—it puts an end to policy forfeiture, and provides the Assured with a negotiable property for every Premium paid, and does not disturb the scientific principles on which Life Assurance has so long and safely rested.

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; besides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 30 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes cannot lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	61	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 710,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852..............................£ 76,925
Do. 1862..............................£300,690
Do. 1872..............................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.		Without Profits.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.		Seven years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	38	7	30	0	21	1	22	0
25	41	6	32	13	23	2	24	10
30	44	10	35	15	26	1	27	5
35	48	6	39	8	28	10	29	10

The reduction of premiums to Europeans rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

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